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No Rose Without a Thorn.

One fond heart, and only one,
One bright smile ere work's begun,
One sweet welcome when 'tis done—
And I'm weary;
One fond heart to cheer my life
When I'm weary of the strife,
Have I in my little wife,
Bonny Mary!

But my rose conceals a thorn,
Pointing every night and morn,
And our life of bliss is shorn
By another.
Day and night upon our hearts
Sits a shadow, and imparts
Misery in fits and starts—
Mary's mother!

There's Danger in the Town.

There! John, hitch Dobbin to the post; come near me and sit down;
Your mother wants to talk to you before you drive to town.
My hairs are gray, I soon shall be at rest within the grave;
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave.

I've watched o'er you from infancy till now you are a man,
And I have always loved you as a mother only can;
At morning and at evening I have prayed the God of love
To bless and guide my darling boy to the bright home above.

A mother's eye is searching, John, old age can't dim its sight,
When watching o'er an only child to see if he does right;
And very lately I have seen what has aroused my fears,
And made my pillow hard at night, and moistened it with tears.

I've seen a light within your eye, upon your cheek a glow,
That told me you were on the road that leads to shame and woe:
O John! don't turn your head away, and on my counsel frown,
Stay more upon the dear old farm; there's danger in the town.

Remember what the poet says—long years have proved it true—
That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."
If you live on in idleness, with those who love the bowl,
You'll dig yourself a drunkard's grave, and wreck your deathless soul.

Your father, John, is growing old; his days are nearly through;
Oh! he has labored very hard to save the farm for you,
But it will go to ruin soon and poverty will frown,
If you keep hitching Dobbin up to drive into the town.

Your prospects for the future are very bright, my son—
Not many have your start in life when they are twenty-one;
Your star that shines so brightly now in darkness will decline,
If you forget your mother's words, and tarry at the wine.

Turn back, my boy, now in your youth; stay by the dear old farm;
The Lord of Hosts will save you, with his powerful right arm.
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestuous wave—
Then light her pathway with your love, down to the silent grave.

SUNSHINE IN THE HOUSE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Take that home with you, dear," said Mrs. Lewis, her maxner half smiling, half serious.

"Take what home, Caddy?" And Mr. Lewis turned towards his wife, curiously.

Now, Mrs. Lewis had spoken from the moment's impulse, and already partly regretted her remark.

"Take what home?" repeated her husband. "I don't understand you."

"That smiling face you turned upon Mr. Edwards, when you answered his question just now."

Mr. Lewis slightly averted his head, and walked on in silence. They had called in at the store of Mr. Edwards to purchase a few articles, and were now on their way home. There was no smile on the face of Mr. Lewis now, but a very grave expression instead—grave almost to sternness. The words of his wife had taken him altogether by surprise; and, though spoken lightly, had jarred upon his ears.

The truth was, Mr. Lewis, like a great many other men who have their own cares and troubles, was in the habit of bringing home a sober, and, too often, a clouded face. It was in vain that his wife and children looked into that face for sunshine, or listened to his words for tones of cheerfulness.

"Take that home with you, dear." Mrs. Lewis was already repenting this suggestion, made on the moment's impulse. Her husband was sensitive to a fault. He could not bear even an implied censure from his wife. And so she had learned to be very guarded in this particular.

"Take that home with you, dear! Ah me! I wish the words had not been said. There will be darker clouds now, and gracious knows, they were dark enough before! Why can't Mr. Lewis leave his cares and business behind him, and let us see the old, pleasant, smiling face again. I thought this morning that he had forgotten how to smile; but I see that he *can* smile, if he tries. Ah! Why don't he try at home?"

So Mrs. Lewis talked to herself, as she moved along by the side of her husband, who had not spoken a word since her reply to his query, "Take what home?" Block after block was passed, and street after street was crossed, and still there was silence between them.

"Of course," said Mrs. Lewis, speaking in her own thoughts. "Of course he is offended. He won't bear a word from me. I might have known, beforehand, that talking out in this way would only make things worse. Oh, dear! I'm getting out of all heart?"

"What then, Caddy?"

Mrs. Lewis almost started at the sound of her husband's voice, breaking, unexpectedly, upon her ear, in a softened tone.

"What then?" he repeated, turning towards her, and looking down into her shyly upturned face.

"It would send warmth and radiance through the whole house," said Mrs. Lewis, her tones all a-tremble with feeling.

"You think so?"

"I know so! Only try it, dear, for this one evening."

"It isn't so easy a thing to put on a smiling face, Caddy, when thought is oppressed with care."

"It did not seem to require much effort just now," said Mrs. Lewis, glancing up at her husband with something of archness in her look.

Again a shadow dropped down upon the face of Mr. Lewis, which was again partly turned away, and again they walked on in silence.

"He is so sensitive!" Mrs. Lewis said to herself, the shadow on her husband's face darkening over her own. "I have to be as careful of myself as if talking to a spoiled child."

No, it did not require much effort on the part of Mr. Lewis to smile as he passed a few words, lightly, with Mr. Edwards. The remark of his wife had not really displeased him; it had only set him to thinking. After remaining gravely silent, because he was undergoing a brief self-examination, Mr. Lewis said—

"You thought the smile given to Mr. Edwards came easily enough?"

"It did not seem to require an effort," replied Mrs. Lewis.

"No, not much effort was required," said Mr. Lewis. His tones were slightly depressed. "But this must be taken into the account; my mind was in a certain state of excitement, or activity, that repressed sober feelings, and made smiling an easy thing. So we smile and are gay in company, at cost of little effort, because all are smiling and gay, and we feel the common sphere of excitement. How different it often is when we are alone, I need not say. You, Caddy, are guilty of the sober face at home as well as your husband." Mr. Lewis spoke with a tender reproof in his voice.

"But the sober face is caught from yours oftener than you imagine, my husband," replied Mrs. Lewis.

"Are you certain of that, Caddy?"

"Very certain. You make the sunlight and the shadow of your home. Smile upon us; give us cheerful words; enter into our feelings and interests, and there will be no brighter home in all the land. A shadow on your countenance is a veil for my heart; and the same is true as respects our children. Our pulses strike too nearly in union not to be disturbed when yours has lost its even beat."

Again Mr. Lewis walked on in silence, his face partly averted; and again his wife began to fear that she had spoken too freely. But he soon dispelled this impression, for he said:

"I am glad, Caddy, that you have spoken thus plainly. I only wish that you had done so before. I see how it is. My smiles have been for the outside world—the would that neither loved nor regarded me—and my clouded brow for the dear ones at home, for whom thought and care are ever-living activities."

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were now at their own door, where they paused a moment, and then went in. Instantly, on passing his threshold, Mr. Lewis felt the pressure upon him of his usual state. The hue of his feelings began to change. The cheerful, interested exterior put on for those he met in business intercourse, began rapidly to change, and a sober hue to succeed. Like most business men, his desire for profitable results was even far in advance of the slow evolutions of trade; and his daily history was a history of disappointments, in some measure dependent upon his restless anticipations. He was not as willing to work and wait as he should be; and, like many of his class, neglected the pearls that lay here and there along his life-paths, because they were inferior in value to those he hoped to find just a little way in advance.

The consequence was that, when the day's business excitement was over, his mind fell into a brooding state, and lingered over its disappointments, or looked forward with failing hope to the future—for hope in many things, has been long deferred. And so he rarely had smiles for his home.

"Take that home with you, dear," whispered Mrs. Lewis, as they moved along the passage, and before they had joined the family. She had an instinctive consciousness that her husband was in danger of relapsing into his usual state.

The warning was just in time.

"Thank you for the words!" said he. "I will not forget them."

And he did not; but at once rallied himself, and to the glad surprise of Jenny, Will, and Mary, met them with a new face, covered with fatherly smiles, and with pleasant questions, in pleasant tones, of their day's employments. The feelings of children move in quick transitions. They had not expected a greeting like this; but the response was instant. Little Jenny climbed into her father's arms. Will came and stood by his chair, answering in lively tones his questions, while Mary, older by a few years than the rest, leaned against her father's shoulder, and laid her white hand softly upon his head, smoothing back the dark hair, just showing a little frost, from his broad, manly temples.

A pleasant group was this for the eyes of Mrs. Lewis, as she came forth from her chamber to the sitting-room, where she had gone to lay off her bonnet and shawl and change her dress. Well did her husband understand the meaning look she gave him; and warmly did her heart respond to the smile he threw back upon her.

"Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," said Mr. Lewis, speaking to her as she came in.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mary, looking curiously into her father's face.

"Mother understands," replied Mr. Lewis, smiling tenderly upon his wife.

"Something pleasant must have happened," said Mary.

"Something pleasant? Why do you say that?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"You and mother look so happy," replied the child.

"And we have cause to be happy," answered the father, as he drew his arm tightly around her, "in having three such good children."

Mary laid her cheek to his, and whispered: "If you are smiling and happy, dear father! home will be like heaven."

Mr. Lewis kissed her; but did not reply. He felt a rebuke in her words. But the rebuke did not throw a thill over his feelings; it only gave a new strength to his purposes.

"Don't distribute all your smiles. Keep a few of the warmest and brightest for home," said Mrs. Lewis, as she parted with her husband on the next morning. He kissed her, but did not promise. The smiles were kept, however, and evening saw them; though not for the outside world. Other, and many evenings saw the same cheerful smiles, and the same happy home. And was not Mr. Lewis a better and happier man? Of course he was. And so would all men be, if they would take home with them the smiling aspect they so often exhibit, as they meet their fellowmen in business intercourse, or exchange words in passing compliments. Take your smiles and cheerful words home with you, husbands, fathers, and brothers. Your hearts are cold and dark without them.

Perils of Whaling.

On the 14th of September, 1872, the bark Orray Taft, at anchor near Marble Island, Hudson's Bay, parted her cables and went ashore, landing high and dry, in such a position that she cannot be got off. On the 19th of October following the bark Ansel Gibbs went ashore at the same place, went to pieces, and is a total wreck. The Orray Taft had no oil, but the Ansel Gibbs had 550 barrels of whale oil and 11,000 pounds of bone, most of which was lost. A small amount was saved by the Abbie Bradford. No men were lost at the time of the wrecks, but both crews were obliged to live on the island until the 2d of August last, and from exposure and the lack of proper food were attacked by scurvy. The winter was fearfully cold, being the most severe for a number of years, so that the natives of the island died by scores, and the wrecked crews suffered exceedingly. Ten of the crew of the Ansel Gibbs and four of the crew of the Orray Taft died.

Under the new judicial system of Ohio the Supreme Court judges are to hold office for ten years instead of five, as at present; Circuit Judges for eight years; Common Pleas Judges for six years; and Probate Judges and Justices of the Peace for four years.

Two Non-Combatants Killed.

An Episode in the Fight With the Indians of the Northwest.

Two Indians of the party who were engaged in the fight with Custer in the Northwest, says a reporter, who had made the diversion from the main body to cut off stragglers from the train were seen making for the "Bad Lands." They were hotly pursued by the cavalry and Lieut. Brush, but under cover of the numerous ravines which afforded them a favorable opportunity of escape, succeeded in eluding their pursuers. The Indians are thoroughly acquainted with these "Bad Lands," and their ponies are used to climbing them. In such ground they are more than a match for our best American horses. The two bodies were found by a party of infantry. They proved to be the bodies of Dr. Honsinger and Mr. Baliran, the cavalry sutler. Dr. Honsinger was shot through the body by a Henry rifle ball. Mr. Baliran was killed by two arrows which entered his back, coming out through his stomach. Ever since we left Fort Rice, in spite of the order prohibiting straggling, many of the men had been in the habit of cutting loose from the train, to hunt game or moss agate, wandering from half a mile to two miles; but Dr. Honsinger was never known to leave the column. Mr. Baliran seldom left it. Dr. H. was the last man in the expedition who would have been selected as a victim of this dangerous habit. His absence was easily explained. The day was one of intense heat. The Doctor's horse had had no water since morning. The river lay only a mile away. The train would evidently camp on the river bottom. Gen. Custer, he knew, had gone on with his soldiers. A couple of miles back along the river was the surveying party with a cavalry guard. There seemed to be little danger in going to the river. He took the chances, risking his life to give his horse a drink of water. The Indians won the wager. Mr. Baliran was in company with Dr. Honsinger, and going to the river for the same reason. One of our Indian scouts who could not speak English met the two as they were descending into the valley. The quick eye of the scout had seen the Indians. He stopped the Doctor, and said: "Indians, Indians." "No, no," said the Doctor; "they are cavalry, cavalry." The scout took hold of their bridle-reins and tried to turn their horses back. They refused to be convinced, and the scout left them to their fate. It must have been soon after that the Indians were upon them. The nature of the wounds showed that both men must have been shot in the saddle. They had turned after seeing the Indians, and tried to climb the bluffs. The Indians had fired and brought them both down. The Doctor, having the better horse, had nearly reached the top of the bluff, when the ball overtook him. Strange to say, neither of the party were scalped. The Indians took Mr. Baliran's money, amounting to about $100, and the Doctor's watch. The bodies were not mutilated. Perhaps the sudden departure of the frightened cavalryman for assistance was seen, and their departure thereby hastened. Dr. Honsinger had served through the war, and had previously accompanied Gen. Fremont on some of his expeditions. He had been a long time connected with the 7th Cavalry, and was greatly esteemed by officers and men for his personal and professional qualities. He resided in Adrian, Mich. Mr. Baliran was also a favorite in the cavalry. He has a wife and child in Memphis, Tenn.

The Nathan Murder.

Benjamin Nathan was murdered in his bed-chamber on the second floor of his residence, near Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, in the early morning of the 29th of July, 1870. The occupants of the premises at the time were the deceased, his two sons, Washington and Frederick, a woman servant and her son, a young man of twenty-four, named Kelly. All the circumstances pointed to the fact that the murderer or murderers were in the building before the family retired. There were no signs of housebreaking, and it is probable that, as the house was undergoing repairs, and as the front door was left wide open during the whole day to allow of the easy ingress or egress of the workmen, the perpetrator of the deed entered from the street in the ordinary way without attracting attention, secreted himself in the library, and awaited the coming of Mr. Nathan, to possess himself of the key of the safe which it was his intention to rifle. The instrument used by the murderer was a ship carpenter's iron dog, which it was supposed had been stolen from a house in Fifth avenue in 1869 by burglars who used it on that occasion to open drawers and safes. This dog was looked upon by Superintendent Jourdan as a most important clue. Some of the burglars who had entered the Fifth avenue mansion and stolen the dog therefrom subquently committed another burglary and were sent to Sing Sing, where they were at the time of the Nathan murder. This murder has received new interest from the confession of Irving in California, who confesses to a participancy in the affair.

Assaulting an Editor.

A Harlem, N. Y., correspondent, gives the details of the brutal assault upon the editor of the *Local* of that place. The paper had been out spoken in local politics. Threats annoymous and open were made, but the editor kept on. Some months ago Gibson, the editor, having received a caution not to attend a meeting, persisted in attending, and there made an exposure. Within two or three nights a young man so like Gibson as to be easily mistaken for him was set upon and beaten so brutally that he is still an invalid, and may bear the penalty of his unluckly resemblance for years. Gibson, despite this warning, persisted in his course. A man accosted him at the door of his office, asked him if his name was Gibson, and on his affirmative reply threw the contents of a tin cup in his face. The cup contained vitriol, and as a result, the editor had one eye burned out and the sight of the other impaired. It seems probable that as Mr. Gibson had a clear view of the assailants, there were two in company, and as he did not know them they were imported scoundrels—murderers by the job.

Did not Like it.

A South Boston woman of wealth who had run up a milliner's bill, when it was presented, gave the money to her husband to pay it, but he instead put the money in his pocket, and gave a forged receipt to his wife. After several months of waiting, the creditor dunned the lady for her money. "Why," said she in surprise, "your bill is paid, and I have your receipt in my pocket." Thus was the forgery discovered; but it is hardly necessary to state how that woman whirled out of that shop and went for that recreant husband; she "saw" him and the bill was paid before night.

A whirlwind on a Manitoba prairies is related to have formed a "hay spout."

How Salt is Made at Kanawha.

We recently visited the great Kanawha Valley to examine the salt works and to see the process of manufacturing this article of universal table use. The deposit exists here in the form of brine, which is drawn up from wells from 300 to 1,000 feet in depth. It is found on both sides of the Kanawha river for fifteen miles above Charleston in West Virginia. The brine at the Snow Hill Furnace Works, which is in the heart of the saline district, is reached by boring to the depth of 900 to 1,100 feet. The well at the bottom is three and a half inches in diameter and grows larger toward the top. The water rises naturally to within 200 feet of the surface, and is taken from this depth by steam pumps into a large reservoir above the level of the evaporating vats. Each pump delivers from 15 to 40 gallons a minute according to its capacity, and it takes from 50 to 60 gallons of the brine to make a bushel of the salt. The first process is to get rid of the iron which is found in the brine. It passes through eight large vats heated by steam, and the iron is precipitated to the bottom, leaving the brine pure. The heating is done by copper steam-pipes. Three five inch pipes pass through each vat, which evaporates the water rapidly. After the iron is disposed of the brine passes into other vats at a lower level, and the salt settles at the bottom of the vats as a sediment. The salt is shoveled from the vats every morning upon a platform, and after draining and drying a few hours is removed in wheelbarrows to the large bin where it is packed. The brine is free from sulphate of lime and the salt is remarkable for its dryness and purity. The help employed over these steaming vats is mostly freedmen, who are stripped to the waist and seem to enjoy the steam bath in which they spend their working hours.

The packing is principally in barrels, which are found to be cheaper and better in some respects than sacks. The barrels are made of oak staves at Charleston of two sizes, holding 5¼ and 7 bushels each of 50 lbs. to the bushel—hooped with hickory. Both white oak and hickory abound in the neighboring forests, and the cooper shops are cheaply supplied from this source. The barrels are made strong and solid at 40 to 44 cents each by the quantity. The salt is put immediately on board the steamer at the Snow Hill wharf to be shipped down the river for the Western market or to be transferred to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at Charleston for the East. The capital invested in these works is about $125,000. The copper pipes used in pumping and evaporating cost about $30,000. One very great advantage which the manufacturers here have is the extreme low prices of fuel and the facility for transportation. The best of splint coal is taken from the mines close by and delivered at a cost of from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter a ton. The salt has water carriage by the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers to all the large packing cities in the West, and rail communication with the East. The retail price of the salt here is $1.60 per barrel, which is about 50 cents a bushel of 50 lbs. From the impurities in the manufacture 120 lbs. of bromine are made daily, which is sold for 75 cents a pound. Lands in the valley for agricultural purposes are worth from $100 to $150 per acre, and the lands that will yield brine worth from $500 to $2,000 per acre.

The only drawback to the prosperity of the large salt manufacturer is the danger of over production, which depresses the price. To guard against this the strong parties in the business rent the works of their weaker brethren to lie still. This prevents competition to a certain extent, and looks a good deal like monopoly. It would seem that an article of necessity, in use upon every man's table, should have all the advantage of competition, and be furnished as cheaply as possible. It is claimed by the salt manufacturers here that they make the purest and best salt in the world. This will be received with some grains of allowance in the East, where they managed to pack meat and salt butter in a very creditable manner before Kanawha came into their markets. Now that communications are opened and Snow Hill comes in competition with Onondaga and Liverpool, we shall soon have opportunity to judge of their comparative merits.

The Hudson Bay Company.

The Hudson Bay Company had, in an early day, nearly a monopoly of the trade of the north-western section, and they were as independent of all the arts of winning custom by obliging manners as the French merchants in the days of Moliere. The store was shut up three hours in the middle of the day for dinner, and the customers roasted in the sun outside until it opened. A clerk throws the desired goods at a purchaser and seizes his money abruptly. No wrapping-paper is furnished, but each customer brings a large colored handkerchief for tea, another for sugar, and so on. Only one quality of tea is sold; but that is good. A certain number of chests are opened every morning. If they should be emptied by noon none will be opened until the next morning, though some customers may have come twenty miles to buy tea.

The commerce of the settlement in that day was carried on by means of carts, to which were hitched single oxen or ponies. The same carts are used now on the hunt. These carts are made without metal; the wheels are tired with deer-thongs. The long trains of several hundred carts, with great cumbrous wheels, are strangely gortesque. In the winter this gives way to dog-sledges. Such dogs! I trembled at sight of them, until I found that they were not given to biting. One man kept twenty-four of thees monstrous dog-horses.

In the olden time, before communication was opened through St. Paul, the mail reached the settlement just once in six months, by way of Hudson's Bay. One enthusiastic resident took the London *Times*, receiving it in half-yearly installments, which he straight-way spread out in a heap, oldest papers uppermost. Every morning he took off just one paper, and thus kept up the sensation of having fresh news every day. He would lay down his paper in the midst of a battle and save the rest until the next morning. He was nearly a year behind the world, but that did not matter. The news was fresh to him.

How Milk is Manipulated in Chicago.

This is the way the Chicago milkmen "fix" their lactial wares: They skim the milk, taking from every twenty gallons from two to four quarts of cream, which they sell at the rate of one dollar per gallon. They then put about a tablespoonful of brown sugar in liquid form to every eight-gallon can of this skimmed milk, and this restores the rich, creamy color to such an extent that the most experienced dairy-woman would be deceived. They also add a trifle of salt, which improves the taste, and the fluid is then ready for sale. All this on the authority of an indignant milkman, who contends that the public will not pay enough for pure milk, and goes on to expose the tricks of the trade.

The Oneida Communists are overrun with applications for admission.

The King of Forgers,

The Last Voyage of McDonnell, the Bank of England Bond Robber.

The attempt of the Bank of England forgers to break jail in the old country, has called attention again to those worthies, whose sentence is penal servitude for life.

Two years and ten months ago McDonnell left the N. Y. with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Before that time he had served a term in Sing Sing for forgery and a short term in an Eastern prison for the same offence. Immediately before his departure he had been arrested for giving a forged order on a dry goods house, in conjunction with an accomplice. Instead of going to Europe, as is generally supposed, McDonnell started for Vera Cruz. Here he lodged a portion of his money and obtained letters of credit on a house in Rio.

He next set sail for the latter port and introduced himself to some of the banks there by depositing small amounts of money. He represented himself as a gentleman traveling in South America for pleasure. From Rio he journeyed in and crossed the Andes, and after visiting Lima and other ports along the western shore line he prepared to return to Rio, having meantime lodged a few thousand dollars in each place, for which he received letters of credit. Having provided himself with these he returned to Rio, where he met Bidwell, who had just come from Havana on a similar mission, and the worthy pair of brothers sailed for England.

On the passage the letters of credit were successfully manipulated and a credit of fifty thousand dollars was easily raised on the paper they held with which to commence the banking and brokerage business. These letters of credit first gave the Rothschild confidence in McDonnell, who had so arranged his deposits that the letters of credit could not be verified by telegraph.

The swindlers had only a limited time to run and yet immediately after his arrival in London McDonnell was stricken down with sickness, and was confined to his bed for six weeks, every day of which was most precious to him. He had scarcely recovered when the "firm" was started, and the remainder of the story has been told in the courts. Simple carelessness in sending in a raised check without a date aroused the suspicion of the Bank of England officials and burst the "bubble." Bidwell had ordered a magnificent trunk for his voyage to South America when the explosion came, and in a few days more the swindlers would have bade England goodby for ever with six hundred thousand dollars between them. It is believed by the detectives that McDonnell gave a large sum of money to a young German woman on his last voyage to New York. When he was seized she managed to get away with the crowd, and has not since been heard from. McDonnell's magnificent dressing case, worth five hundred dollars, is still in the Sheriff's office in New York, under attachment.

Some time time before he was extradicted McDonnell was asked by one of the keepers of Ludlow Street Jail, who stood guard over him:

"Mac, what can they give you on the other side?"

"Anything from two years and a half to life," was the answer; "but if they get me there you can bet I'll get life."

At this time he did not expect that he would be extradited. It is said that he was quite chivalric in his notions of forgery. He would never forge the name of a poor man or a poor corporation. It is said that he was so marvelously expert that he had only to get a glance at any handwriting to successfully counterfeit it.

How it is Done.

A New York paper gives this instance of the way careless people are taken in in that city. The same game is played every day with success: A tall man, about forty years old, with whiskers, beard, and moustache, called on Police Superintendent Matsell and said that he had been swindled out of $140. In Shandakin, Ulster county, he carries on business as a chair maker, keeps a saw mill, and works a farm. He comes to New York about once a month to fill orders for chairs, and collects considerable money. On Wednesday he arrived here, transacted some business, and took a room at a hotel. In the evening he made the acquaintance of a stylishly-dressed young man, who by adroit-questioning learned that his name was Hiram Whitney, and, in fact, all about him. While walking down Broadway, he was accosted by a well-dressed man with, "Why, is it possible, Whitney, my dear fellow, how are you? when did you arrive in town? Where are you staying? How are they all in Shandakin? Come, let's take adrink." At length the two arrived at 566 Broadway. The friend said, "By the way, Whitney, I have drawn a prize of $40, and I want to go up here and cash it." Just walk up for a few minutes, then we can go to dinner, and as I am in luck, I'll treat." Mr. Whitney went up stairs, and on entering his friend put down a dollar and put his hand into a bag, when he drew a forty-dollar prize. "Good!" exclaimed he, "why, Whitney, my dear fellow, I am in luck to-day." Come, try your hand; draw for me." Whitney did draw, and won a prize of $300. "Why, that is capital," said his friend. "Come, now, make a good stake. Put down $140, and you may win a large prize. Even if you lose, why you will still be a gainer of $160. Whitney put down the money, and his friend insisted on drawing for him. He did draw, and won—a blank. "That's bad," said he. "I fear we can't dine together, Whitney, as I have lost all my money." So saying he went out, but Mr. Whitney remained, as he says, remonstrating with the lottery dealer, but could not influence him either to return a dollar of his own money or the $300 which he had won.

A Brutal Woman.

Maria Monico, a young woman of great beauty and courage, is the leader of a band of brigands who infest the environs of Catanzaro, Calabria, said to be the most ruthless and extortionate ever known in that country. Her husband, having been killed in a fight with the gensd'armes, she swore to avenge him, and for that purpose accepted the leadership of his band. Maria was arrested a short time since and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, but having fascinated her jailer he connived at her escape, on condition that she would marry him. This she promised to do; but no sooner had they reached her band than the warden was stabbed to death by her orders. Since the escape of their leader the band has grown more daring than ever, and so cruel is the leader known to be that the peasants stand in terror of her, and always give her any information she asks.

Sensational journalism is not popular in Dublin. A newspaper reporter of that city recently interviewed a condemned murderer in his cell, and a flaming account was printed next morning. But, instead of devouring it eagerly, the people were disgusted, and censured the sheriff who had permitted the interview.

The Transportation Question.

What a New York Merchant has to Say on the Subject.

At the cheap transportation meeting in New York, represented by $500,000,000 in capital, A. W. Tenney, in the course of his remarks, said: The subject of Cheap Transportation concerns not the banker, the merchant, and the capitalist of our States alone, but it concerns the mechanic, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the consumer of this entire land. To a man of wealth it matters little what may be the price of a barrel of flour or a ton of coal, but to those sons of toil who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows and the blood of their hearts it matters much what they pay in dollars and cents for the necessities of life. It is to them an earnest and sober question. Workmen! why is it that you are paying $11 and $12 for a barrel of flour when you should not pay more than $8, and perhaps not more than $7? The reason is found in the great expense necessary to transport that barrel of flour from the wheat-fields of the West to the grain-marts of the East. Why is it you are obliged to pay $9 and $10 for coal when you should not pay more than $6, and perhaps not more than $5? The reason is not because of the scarcity of coal nor the want of laborers, nor is the fault to be found in Elizabethport or in and around the markets of New York. The reason is the great price charged by railroads for the transportation of the coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the coal markets of New York. Why is it that the farmers of the West are, as a class, poorer today than they were five years ago? Why are their farms more habitually mortgaged, and the owners themselves deeper in debt?

The answer is simply that the labor of their hands has proved unremunerative, from the fact that they have been unable to pay the enormous freight charges for transporting their products to the buyers and consumers in the East. The question of cheap transportation then applies itself directly to the industrial interests of the country; and if we would have general prosperity among all classes of our citizens, we must foster and protect with jealous care the industries of the Republic. We must have the benefits of cheap transportation at once for the farming interest of Illinois, for the cotton port of Mississippi, for the coal mining of Pennsylvania, and for the manufacturing interests of New England. The interests of the North, South, East and West are mutual and reciprocal. You cannot, you cannot over-enrich one class of your citizens without correspondingly impoverishing another. True prosperity depends not upon the prosperity of a few, but upon the general prospeaity of all. The draft drawn at sight upon the blood and sinews of the door man will have to be honored and paid sooner or later by the blood and sinews of the rich man. What we want is that every man will stand shoulder to shoulder with his fellow man, and that every branch of indnstry shall be the equal and the counterpart of every other, as we go forth to lay the foundations of new States, developing the untold resources of this great land.

I honor here to-night the City of New York for the promptness with which this stand has been taken. This is not the first time that New York has taken her place on the side of right and on the side of the people.

The Curse of the Hour.

There is too much lying. On every hand we meet with exaggeration, equivocation, deception. We call it lying, and every man or woman who varies one iota from the strictest fact or truth, is indeed a liar.

The expressman agrees most solemnly to deliver a trunk for you at a certain hour. He delivers it a day after the hour promised. The grocer promises to send your the best tea in the market. He takes the first his hand falls upon without any care for the quality, and dispatches it to you without a twinge. The tailor agrees to deliver a suit of clothes without fail by six in the evening. You get them in the morning. The dentist pledges his word that your teeth, as filled by him, will be all right for a dozen years. The filling comes out in six months. A man over the way is in need of a temporary loan. You lend him a small sum, which he promises to retun at a given time. He keeps it a month over the time. An auctioneer tells you that a certain picture is by a master artist, when he knows it was painted by a fourth-rate painter. He is not worthy of trust. A salesman lies about his goods. A bootmaker lies about your boots. The jeweler lies about your watch. The gossiper at the dinner table tells exaggerated stories to astonish the ladies, and is nothing more than a liar. The florist assures you that his flowers were picked in the morning, when they are two days old. He lies, and will lie about anything. The book-publisher advertises that his book is selling by the tens of thousands, when he has not sold a thousand. He is a liar, and not one door from the murderer.

Everywhere, everywhere we hear lying, lying, lying. Men and women who would knock you down if you called them liars, lie every hour. Deception is the rule rather than the exception. Canvassers lie about insurance companies. Brokers about stocks. Editors about politics. Exaggeration and misrepresentation rule the hour and are its curse.

Gentlemen—ladies—why cannot the truth be told always and ever? Why all this deception and lying? Why so much falsifying and cheating? In the ame of all that is good we beg you to o as you agree!

A Family Feud.

Kentucky papers give an account of a deadly enmity which has existed between two brothers, named Jasper and Clay Wadkins, for a year or two past, and has resulted in the murder of the latter by the wife of the former. The Burksville *Courier* says that Clay was badly wounded. At any rate, Clay, as he was leaving his mother's house, received the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun in the hands of either Jasper Wadkins or of his wife. The load took effect in the back, and would in all probability have proved fatal. But it seems that Jasper was fearful that Clay might recover. So, two days later, Jasper and his wife went over to his mother's house. Jasper got into conversation with his brother Clay, and they conversed a few moments upon some subject. Jasper's wife, who had taken a seat near the bedside of her wounded brother-in-law, after sitting a few moments, got up, and, drawing a revolver which she had concealed in her clothing, walked up within two feet of Clay and fired on him, the shot penetrating the heart, killing him almost instantly. Jasper's wife is but a mere girl, being only about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and had been married but a week. Sasper and his wife were arrested.

An impressive temperance sermon was preached at Hampton, New Brunswick. A crowd of roughs went there on a picnic. James S. Campbell sold them liquor. They got drunk and ugly, a row followed and they killed him.

Death from Eating Toad Stools.

This community, says a Darien, Conn., letter, has been in a state of excitement, occasioned by the sudden death of a well known and respectable lady, long a resident of the town. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—On Sunday morning last Mr. Albert Brush, a lawyer practicing in Norwalk, son of Mr. A. C. Brush, and Miss Lillie Brush, his sister, went into a tract of wood, near Noroton depot, to gather mushrooms. Their object in this was to present a rare treat to their father on his return from church. They obtained a peck basket full of what they supposed were mushrooms, but which proved to be toadstools—a deadly poison when taken into the stomach. They returned home very happy in their success; had the mushrooms dressed, and Mrs. Brush cooked them with great skill. Mr. Brush came from church at one o'clock, and at once the family sat down to dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Brush and their son ate heartily of the mushrooms. The daughter simply tasted, but did not swallow any of them. During the afternoon more than once the conversation turned upon the delightful meal they had enjoyed, and how thankful they should feel that children could exercise so much forethought in behalf of their parents. At one o'clock Monday morning the three who had eaten of the mushrooms were taken deathly sick. Each arose and began vomiting, at the same time suffering excruciating pains in the stomach. Medical aid was called, but little could be done to alleviate. Mrs. Brush, being in delicate health, was completely prostrated. A counsel of physicians was called, but it was of no use. She lingered until the afternoon of Monday and then died. No post-mortem was held. The physicians were in attendance, and have been persistently attentive to the wants of the survivors. The son is yet a great sufferer, and doubts are expressed as to his recovery. The father's condition is little, if any, improved, and only by the greatest care can he be restored. The poisoning is a subject of general conversation, the difference between mushrooms and toad stools never having been brought in question before.

The Baby Shown to Visitors.

It is an odd fact no baby ever did, and no baby ever will, behave in company. The mother always brings it into the parlor where the visitor is, dressed in its clean dress, and its father and its aunt come in smiling at the same time. After the visitor has kissed the baby and taken it on her lap, and declared it is the dearest little thing she ever saw, the baby's mother, and she begin to talk. Each talks about her own baby as fast as she can rattle, and both talk at once apparently without caring what the other is saying.

Presently the father winks furiously at the mother, and frowns, and clears his throat, and makes mysterious signals. The mother snatches up the infant and flies from the room. When she returns the child cries to go to its father, and no sooner is it settled on his knee than it betrays an irresistible yearning to go to its aunt, after which it cries furiously because its mother won't take it.

Then the aunt gets a piece of candy to quiet it, and when its hands have acquired sufficient stickiness, it reaches over and mauls the visitor's bonnet. Then its mother tries to show off its accomplishments; but it utterly refuses to make a display; it is as stupid as an owl. It won't say "mamma" or "papa," and it won't show how big it is. Its father tries to coax it to say "papa," but it pays no attention to him. He tries again and again, getting madder all the time, and dreadfully afraid the visitor will think his child is dull.

At last he grabs the child by the arm and shakes it, and yells, "Why don't you say Papa, as I tell you?" Then the child screams like a back-yard full of cats. The more the mother soothes it, the louder it gets, till at last the father exclaims, "I'm that brat!" and picks it up and dashes out of the room, and is heard spanking it in the entry. Then the visitor goes home looking at her dress; and deciding that the end of that infant will be the gallows, if its characteristics are allowed to develop fully as it grows up.

How to Manage a Horse.

A beautiful and high-spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet or any person to handle his feet. In an attempt to shoe such a horse recently, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the glough, where he might work barefoot, when an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, took a cord about the size of a common bedcord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow; and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a well-trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, acting in all respects like an old stager. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity intimated that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses.

Destruction of a Slayer.

"When steaming to the southward, along the Arabian coast, on our way to Zanzibar to join the admiral, says the report of an English officer of a war vessel, we sighted, off Cape Madraka, a dhow, which on seeing us immediately began making for the shore. Of course we gave chase, knowing what her game was, and steaming as hard as we were able; but we did not succeed in cutting her off, and she beached, through a tremendous surf, in the only sandy bay near. We then saw some of the crew land, and those left on board threw the slaves overboard, while those on the shore, assisted them to land as they were washed up. About 150 slaves were landed in this manner, and then the dhow broke up, and the slaves were conveyed in a long straggling line away toward the hills. Where they went and how they lived it is impossible to imagine, as there is no water for twenty miles round, so far as we know, and it is an uncommonly thirsty-looking spot. The object of the captain in wrecking his vessel in this extraordinary manner was to save as much of his cargo of slaves as possible, though his chance of saving many was very doubtful.

A correspondent at Munich, where there were, at last accounts, several cases of cholera daily, mentions the curious circumstance that the rooks and crows which hitherto flew about the church steeples, and thronged the trees of the public promenades, have suddenly left the city, and it is asserted that the same thing happened in 1836 and 1854, in which years the capital suffered from a severe visitation of cholera.

Foote and Benton.

Scene in the U. S. Senate Chamber.

In one of his reminiscences, Hon. Henry S. Foote gives the following: "A scene occurred in the Senate between Mr. Benton and myself which I should here briefly explain. In the summer of 1850, while Mr. Calhoun's remains were being transported from Washington to South Carolina, but before they had left Washington, Mr. Benton rose up one morning and, made, as I understood them, some very disrespectful allusions to

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 2, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribes, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES R. LUDLOW, of Phila.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
F. M. HUTCHINSON, of Allegheny

For Senator:
JOSEPH S WAREAM, of Mifflin co.
Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Treasurer—J. B. MITCHEL.
Commissioner—J. G. SANKEY.
Jury Comm'r—MICH. GROVE.
Auditor—SAM'L FRANK. 2 years,
" A. J. GREIST, 3 years.

Well now, they say John Irwin, since he has been nominated for senator, wears his hat with a dip to one side. After the election we will show him how to Wear'em.

Capt. Waream was a soldier during the late rebellion, and John Irwin, his opponent, was a stay-at-home. Now where are the "soldier friends" among the radicals? Will they vote for Capt. Waream the soldier, or for Irwin who never saw powder burn or heard connon roar?

During the late rebellion, when the *first call* was made for men, Capt. Waream enlisted in the Logan Guards, which has the distinguished honor of being the first volunteer company that reached the city of Washington, and remained in service during the entire war.

Maj. Sam. Frank, one of our candidates for county Auditor, is one of the leading and most respected citizens of Brushvalley. He is an experienced merchant and hence one of the best accountants in the county. Maj. Frank never held any office, although competent to fill any position within the gift of the people of this county. Give him a large majority, fellow democrats, as a tribute to his worth.

Mr. A. J. Greist, the other candidate for Auditor, is a gallant young democrat, and well qualified for the place. He is a thorough business man, and splendid accountant, as all who know him will attest. He is a zealous, wide-awake, working democrat, who clings to the party because he loves its principles. He, like Maj. Frank, is a gentleman of spotless character. Democrats, these are two worthy nominees, Frank and Greist, poll a large vote for them.

Let no democrat be led into voting against Mr. Sankey. He has discharged his duties faithfully as Commissioner, and nothing can be shown to the contrary. We defy the radical organs, which are making such a fierce effort to defeat Mr. Sankey, to point to a single action of his, during the three years that he has acted as Commissioner, that is wrong. He is an honest man, a hardworking, life-long Democrat, and it would be ungreatful in our party to allow him to be defeated.

Capt. Waream, our nominee for Senator, has served the people of Mifflin county in many capacities, and always proved faithful, and Mifflin will give him a large vote. He stands well at home—and that is sufficient recommendation. In his life nothing can be shown up against him. He is a plain man, of good sound sense.

A great many of the radicals sneer at Capt. Waream, the democratic nominee for senator, because he is a plain man and came from the common classes of the people. None but a puffed up radical cod-fish aristocrat will object to Capt. Waream on that account. He is a plain man, and he does spring from the common classes. He is a mechanic, and an honest man. And these points should bring him the votes of all who wish to see our common government administered in the interests of the laboring masses. We have had too many fops and vagabonds in our legislative hails. Let us have more commen men who possess a good name and character, like Capt. Waream. The silk stocking gentry may stick up their noses and sneer, they are in a minority, and there are enough of mechanics and working men in the district to elect him to the senate.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the Hon. John H. Walker was, motion of the Hon. Geo. W Woodward, elected President of the Convention; a very proper compliment to a distinguished gentlemau who has satisfactorily filled the place as Presieent *pro tem.* A very impressive tribute was then paid to the late President, Mr. Meredith, whose death was formally announced.

—Vote for "honest Joe Waream," if you desire to have the working mechanics and farmers of the district properly represented in the Senate during the next three years.

The awful ravages of the yellow fever still continue at Shreveport. From fifteen to twenty-five persons die daily. The same disease is also spreading at Memphis, and from both places come requests for assistance.

—POULTRY.—Having been appointed to solicit poultry breeders to exhibit their stock at the ensuing Agricultural Fair of Centre Co. I, would say, that it is very desirable that all those who intend to exhibit, should notify me before the week of the Fair, so that I may be enabled to make provision to have shedding prepared to accommodate the same. Exhibitors will provide their own coops and water fountains. Coops made of three feet plastering lath, three feet each way and two and one half inches space between slath, with a slide opening for cleansing, is a very good size for three fowls. Premium lists will be furnished on application

WM. SHORTLIDGE
Bellefonte Pa.

In consequence of the financial crisis in wall street, New York and the general depreciation of new railroad securities, orders for locomotives for three months ahead at the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson have been cancelled and 585 of the workmen were discharged yesterday. It is reured that 500 more may be discharged at the same works, and several hundred at the Danforth and at the Grand works.

THAT DEFALCATION.

On the 16th day of April last The Post published on the first page of its issue of that day, a speech which had been delivered by Mr. Orvis of Center county in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the 8th of that month, in which he charged plainly and distinctly—and quoted from the official records of the State to prove it—that by some means the very large sum of two millions, six hundred and seventy four thousand one hundred and five dollars had disappeared from the State Treasury.

Notwithstanding this plain and direct charge of fraud, uttered upon the floor of the legislature by one of the members of that body, no man arose to reply. Notwithstanding our publication of the speech in full in these columns within a week after it was delivered, no one of the squad of Radical papers in this city dared to meet the very grave question involved; until the 11th day of this present month, more than five months after this speech had deen made, when the Commercial—owned by Robert W. Mackey the State Treasurer, and by Russell Errett the late Clerk of the State Senate and the chronic Chairman of the Radical State Committee, at last undertook to reply. We cared little to answer the Commercial article contenting ourselves with a mere notice of its publication, and expressing a very natural surprise that such a labor of love had been so long delayed. We observe however, that the Harrisburg Patriot has taken the pains to eviscerate Mr. Mackey's defense, and have concluded to give a synopsis of that skillful operation.

Those of our readers who took the pains to go through Mr. Orvis speech, will doubtless romember that his figures are—all of them—taken from official documents made up by the Republican officials at Harrisburgh; from the Messages of Governor Curtin and Governor Geary from the reports of the several State Treasurers, from Auditor General Hartranft's Reports, and from the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, irrefragable evidence when it rises up in Judgment against the very men who made it. Premising that Mackey's defence, instead of taking up Orvis figures—derived as they are from official *data* sent to the legislature by himself and his Republican associates in office, restates the account in a manner which creates the necessary impression that he has drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts: we proceed to state the principal points in the Patriot.

Commencing by a statement of some importance, that in a review of the evil deeds of the last legislature, the Commercial placed the name of Mr. Orvis at the head of the list of the few members of the House who had labored with industry and perseverance against vicious legislation, a point well taken, and which proves that its recent attack upon that gentleman is the mere spleen of the unscrupulous politician, it refers to the fact that all of Mr. Orvis figures and statements are ignored but the last one which singularly enough happens to be the one which he gave to show what would have been the result of an honest administration of the Treasury, but which was not actually correct, because of the defalcation in question. The figures and tabular statements by which the existence of the robbery was clearly established being carefully ignored by the state Treasurer and Clerk of the Senate, and by any clerical assistants they may control in getting up satisfactory statements. The figures carefully copied from Gov. Geary's message they boldly pronounce a falsification the amount of overdue loans is stated as a supposition and the bonds sold are spoken of as "estimated" in regard to their amount. Here is an admission from Head Quarters that the Governor the Treasurer and the Auditor General did not know how many State Bonds were outstanding! Is the amount of any obligations merely to be supposed or to be estimated, or even to be guessed at by the public officers of the State?

If the fiscal affairs of the State are to be run by guessers, it might be well for them to set their machinery in order, to guess where the present nominal balance is—in the Treasury or in the Banking House of some other Yerkes. Did Hartranft only guess, when he reported in December 1866, that the overdue bonds amounted to $23,108,626,24. Was it guess work upon which was based the Act which ordered the issue of 6 per cent bonds to redeem those over-due 5's? Is it really so that the affairs of the people are so bungingly conducted, that in the grave matter of the fiscal interests of the people, guessing has taken the place of arithmetic In reply to the remark that Mr. Orvis coolly proceeds to assume that this sum of 23 millions with the accrued interest and premiums on the same had been paid out in redemption of the outstanding bond the entirely satisfactory reply is given that such was the law providing for borrowing the millions in question—that the constitution which these Republican officials had sworn to obey, absolutely prohibits the creation of any debt but to repel invasion suppress idebtedness of the State. The argument of the Commercial is evidently based upon the idea that its friends utterly refuse to obey either Act of Assembly or Constitution either.

In 1867 this loan produced to the Treasury $23,353,253.12. During the same year $20,917,642.39 were paid on account of the public debt $1,794,644,50 of this sum was drawn from the Sinking Fund and but $19,122,997.89 the from proceeds of this loan. This leaves of the proceeds of this loan $4,230,260,23. Yet Governor Geary in his Message of 1868, only reported $2,937,978.55 as being on hand from that source. Will Mr. Mackey tell us what became of the $1,292,281 68, which the Governor was evidently ignorant of—the Treasurer "guessing" it was not in the Treasury.

The Commercial itself admits that only $21,125,643.89 was paid out of this fund on account of the public debt, in 1867 and 1868. It further admits that all payments on that account since 1868 have been paid out of the Sinking Fund. As the difference between the money received on the bonds and the amount of that fund paid out on account of the debt, never was paid into the Sinking Fund, pray what has become of it; it amounts to $2.227,614.23—where is it? It surely is not in the Treasury, for your partner (Mackey) reports his ballance on hand to be $1,482,455,61. Who has stolen it?

Mr. Mackey reports that from 1867 to 1872 inclusive, there were $22,920,708 paid out of the Sinking Fund. The Auditor General reports the expenditures from that fund during the same period, at 22,712,937,88—what has become of the difference, amounting to $207,770.12? Add to this *hiatus* the evaporated $2.227,614.23, it gives a defalcation apparent from even the figures of the Commercial itself amounting to $2,435,384.35, which added to the amount of the unclaimed Chambersburg certificates—2,371.26—makes Mr. Orvis' figures precisely!

The Commercial substantially admits the following statement to be correct:

Public Debt Dec. 1, 1865	$35,622,052.16
New loan	23,000,000.00
Chambersburg certificates	199,748.51
Agricultural college bonds	500,000.00
Total authorized debt	$59,421,801.07

So far we agree with the Commercial. Now it is equally indisputable that to pay this debt the State Treasurer has had since December 1, 1866:

From the Sinking Fund	$10,802,962 54
Principal of new loan	23,000,000.00
Interest and premium on new loan	355,238.12
Money which has disappeared from the Sinking Fund and has not been accounted for	207,770.12
Total	$44,553,690.78

Had this money been paid on the public debt, as the law required, the balance remaining unpaid December 1, 1872, would have been $24,868,110.29, while on that day the outstanding debt actually was $27,303,494.64—a difference of $2,435,384.35. If to this we add the not disputed deficit in the interest account of $550,408.39, we have $2,985,792.74, which has disappeared from the treasury during the last six years. Where has it gone? Mr. Mackey still refuses to tell.

The Commercial admits that Gov. Curtain's statement of the State debt ($35,622,052.16) is correct. Not what says Gov. Geary? "At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven millions seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents." (Ex. Doc., 1869, p. 6.) "The books of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show the total indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1866, was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents." (Ex. Doc., 1871, p. 6.)

"During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$1,794,644.50
Amount paid in 1868	2,414,816.64
Amount paid in 1869	2,852,818.18
Amount paid in 1870	1,162,870.08
Amount paid in 1871	2,131,560.17
Amount paid in 1872	2,476,320.00
Total payments	$10,992,662.54

Being a little over twenty-nine per cent. on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409.77."—Gov. Geary's last message, page 5.

These are the official announcements of Gov. Geary to the Legislature; they were set forth in the speech of Mr. Orvis, and yet our neighbor skipped them—guessing, we presume, that he had better not notice them. They were doubtless furnished to the Governor by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

In conclusion, the Patriot says, and we quote its words in full:

During all this time Governor Hartranft was Auditor General, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund and Special Loan Commissioner. In the latter capacity he was required to sell the new loan and to apply the entire proceeds to the payment of the public debt. As Commissioner of the Sinking Fund it was his duty to apply the moneys received into that fund to the same object. As Auditor General it was his duty to refuse his approval to any other application of any part of either of these funds, and no use could be made of them without his official sanction. Let the parties to these transactions who are still living bear the responsibility for this great outrage upon the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

The speech of Mr. Orvis was made officially as a representative of the people, and his facts and conclusions should have demanded the immediate attention of the officials charged with dereliction of duty. We congratulate the people of the State that the issue has been forced upon these officials, and we only ask the public shall give to the subject a deliberate and candid consideration. If Mr. Orvis is correct, Mr. Mackey has no claim to continue at the head of the treasury, and the ring he represents should be broken. If he is not correct the officials implicate should make full explanations and exhibits to the people. The issue is no longer a private one with Mr. Orvis, but one between the managers of the treasury and the whole people of the State.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1873,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly:

REGISTRY LAW.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Centre county.

One person for the office of County Treasurer, for said county.

One person for the office of Commissioner for said county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for County Auditor for said county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp., of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert.

For the twp., of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp., of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the twp., of Potter at the house of Daniel Weidensaul, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp., of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp., of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp., of Harris, in the school house at Bowlsburg.

For the twp., of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp., of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp., of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp., of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp., of Marion, at the house of Joel King, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp., of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp., of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp., of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp., of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp., of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp., of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp., at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," passed the 2nd day of June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election will be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

And in and by the said act I am further directed to give notice "that every person except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or other wise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature or Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress and of select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

The inspectors and judges of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspectors shall not attend on the day of any election, then the per-on who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attead, they the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspector or either of them from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State for at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within the two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. And if any such citizen of the United United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid the same to the assessor.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by reason an elector between the age of 21 and one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year next before his application, and made such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does very believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other proof of age is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found on said list or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona-fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is in such district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified, as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required of the residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of this election, under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force, or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the courts where the trials of such offenses shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two weeks.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being qualified shall vote out of his proper district if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three or more than twelve months. If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled "Act Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth, approved April 17th, 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June, of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, who-se death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same name of any qualified voter, who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry of any person whose name is on the list, has died or removed from his district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on the list and if so, to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall, in all cases ascertain by inquiry, upon what grounds the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters, in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite to each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered with the street, alley or court, in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley, or court, on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer; and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceeding a voter of said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside, since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor, as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the duplicate of said ward, borough, township, or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed, and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with like observations and explanations, required to be noted and aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the 1st of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in said election district, who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the assessor, and he is hereby authorized on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or designing to be marked in all cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I." as the case may be, if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration or intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township, or election district is divided into two or more districts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments, the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of, or on election places on or before the 1st of August, in each year, shall be placed on the door of, or on the election place in each of said districts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed, on the tenth day preceeding the second Tuesday in October in this year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall, therefore, cause the same to be added to the return required by the section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as residents aforesaid in said ward, borough, township, or precincts, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precints on or before seven o'clock, in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is put on said list unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the fact stated to him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence of the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year; or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has not removed into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state and county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid; and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or thathe is entitled to citizenship by reason of his fathers naturalization,) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit between the ages of 21 and 22 years, that he has resided in the state one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all such person making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judges with the prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law, shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officer to write or stamp on such certificate the word 'voted, with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers; they and the persons who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the diction of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid, on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed votes, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each district, and then and there hear all applications of persons who have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election shall be pursued in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election in October. The assessors shall also make the same return to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every separate city, borough, or ward elected, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for one assessor to assess a tax proceeding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge to appoint, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers who shall be selected from different political parties where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of votes, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and to interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so elected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as herein set out, or to keep them within proper distance, or shall by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying to contest under said election: Provided, that no person signing a petition shall be appointed as overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be given out, or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, or in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently used, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abetters, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation in or before any court of this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfully swear; declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact knowing the same to be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such disposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same upon proof being made before it, that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have an agency in the issue circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificates, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offense, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. An assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy, any list of votes made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, boroughs, wards, townships, and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessors or assistant assessor shall be held under this act until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six an1 seven o'clock, a m., and close at seven o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the commissioners of each county shall as soon as neces ary, after receipt o the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the citizens of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

Amendment to Constitution, U. S.

SEC. 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

First and Second Section of the Act of Congress of March 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usuage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that if by or under the authority of the Constitution or

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY OCT. 2, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Wm. A. Curry, of this place raised a fine lot of potatoes last week, which would do to take to the fair. He brought samples to this office—three Chillees weighing 3¼ pounds, the largest 1 lb 9 oz., and four Peach-blows weighing 4¼ pounds.

——A woman down the valley went to the post-office with a letter, and asked the P. M. to send it for two cents, because it was "littler than common."

——Last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, were hot enough to make hay. Thursday previous rain all day.

——We have a great mind, some time or other, to put our marriage notices under the head of "court proceedings."

——Mr. G. W. Kerlin formerly of Potter twp. this county, who for several years has held a position on the J. C. R. R., in Illinois, has been promoted, and is now a conductor. Glad to know that he has gained the confidence of his employers.

——Farmers are busy cutting off corn. The crop, generally speaking, is an average one.

——We wonder whether the young man who went to Bellefonte one night last week and lost his hat, intends to vote the temperance ticket.

——There still is a demand for good teachers in some of the lower townships of this county. Teachers who have not yet engaged schools should apply immediately.

——The local page of the Tuten Republican of last week, was very interesting, or, at least we think so, because it was so poorly printed that we could not read half of it.

——The students of the Penn Hall academy intend holding an exhibition on Friday evening next. An invitation is extended to all who wish to avail themselves of a literary treat.

——Dr. W. V. Runkle of this place, left on Wednesday, for the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. This will be his second term. Success to him.

——The Spring Mills base ball club were at Bellefonte, on Saturday, and came off second best. The score stood 14 to 96. The Springmillers say the Bellefonte chaps cheated by marking 2 for 1. The Spring Mills club will try its hand with the Centre Hall club next Saturday.

——Some chintz-bug down in Haines township, a few days ago, mailed a us letter from the Woodward post-office, containing a bogus marriage notice. We have received half dozen such notices in the last five years, but only bit once. These are intended to annoy other parties besides being an attempted imposition upon the printers, and are a violation of the U. S. postal laws as well as the laws of the State; and all we have to say, is, that if we ever get proof against the perpetrators of that kind of "fun" it will be found a dear joke.

——We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. O. Deininger's New Hardware store. This is supplying a want long felt here, and Mr. Deininger really sells cheap, and should be encouraged. Call on him and examine his goods and satisfy yourself that he offers his wares low.

——Mr. Benj. Arney, of near Centre Hall, has the celebrated Late Rose Potatoes for sale, at $1 per bushel. He has 50 which weigh 62½ lbs., and 50 which weigh 52½ lbs. From 1½ bushels of seed, Mr. Arney raised 57 bushels of fine potatoes. They are not excelled for table use. Specimen of these potatoes were left at the Reporter office and at Weil's store, where orders for the same can be left. 3t.

——A valuable farm in Buffalo Valley, Union co., is advertised in the Reporter at public sale.

The M'Minn farm in Potter twp., is advertised in the Reporter at public sale.

The Nale farm in Pottet twp., is advertised in the Reporter at public sale.

The valuable mill property of J. F. Throne, in Miles twp., is advertised in the Reporter at private sale.

The valuable farm of Sam'l Spangler, dec'd, in Potter twp., is advertised in the Reperter at private sale.

——Mr. Tobias, an aged citizen of this place, on last Tuesday evening, while assisting Mr. Jacob Dinges in hanling in clover seed, fell from the haymow striking the barnfloor with his hip. He had to be carried to the house, and suffered much from pain.

——Read the new price list of Burnside & Thomas—gracious how low they do sell—why it will almost pay a man to break his neck to get there to buy of them.

——Mr. S. S. Pauly, of Lena, Ill., formerly of Potter twp., is in on a visit to his old friends in Centre county, and is looking as though the west agreed with him.

——The work upon our railroad has not been entirely suspended, on account of the trouble in money matters, as was reported, though the force of hands has been reduced.

——We direct the attention of farmers, mechanics, house-keepers, and all, to the announcement of Wilson & Hicks, who have one of the finest hardware establishments in the county.

——Mr. Isreal Grenoble, Recorder of this county, this week moved from Bellefonte back to Gregg township, where he intends starting a new store, a short distance below Spring Mills. Mr. S. T. Shugert will attend to the Recorders office, until the expiration of Mr. Grenoble's term.

——We desire to remind our citizens that Maj. Jerry Shreffler, has opened a Tailor Shop, at the residence of Mr. Rarick, near the Old Fort, and is prepared to make coats, pants and vests, for young and old, on short notice and according to the latest styles. The Major is just the man to give you "fits," and solicits a share of the public patronage.

——Look here shoemakers and farmers. One hundred sides of the best Buenos Ayres sole leather, the best in the market, selling from 30 to 33cts per pound; kips and calf skins of all kinds, selling at low figures, also the largest, and best stock of boots and shoes in the county at Graham & Son, Bellefonte. 2t

For the Reporter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Egg Hill Union Sunday School met in the church, on Saturday Sept, 20 for the purpose of holding a Sunday School Celebration. After arranging the School in regular procession they all marched to the beautiful grove adjoining the church, where they had erected seats and a beautiful stand, all decorated with evergreen wreaths, flowers, and appropriate mottoes. The exercises commenced with singing by the School (entitled, Come join our Celebration.) The audience was then entertained by Rev. R. Young, with an able and appropriate address which was listened to with the greatest attention. The children were interested in the remark and we may hope good impressions were made which may yield rich fruits in the future. After singing by the School the audience was dismissed when the school was arranged again in procession, and marched to a table 100 feet long, which was loaded with the richest provisions, which I will not here attempt to discribe, as those who were there can best discribe for themselves. Suffice it to say, all were served and abundance remained. After eating, the children and others enjoyed themselves in various ways; two swings were put up for this purpose. At 2 o'clock the audience re-assembled, and after music by the school, the Rev. J. W. Leckie delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address, which was very instructive, both to teachers and scholars. After the address the school sung an appropriate piece of music, and the Benediction was pronounced when the audience was dismissed.

G. L. G.

New York, September 26.—The *Sun* editorially has the following: It is said that the children and other legatees of the late Chief Justice Chase will lose all personal property bequeathed to them by the failure of the Cookes.

LOCAL OPTION CONVENTION.

The following are the interrogatories put by the temperance convention to the candidates for senator and assembly and the replies:

1st. Will you, in case of your election to the office for which you are a candidate, vote against and oppose by every honorable means in your power, the repeal of the Act of the 27th of March 1872, generally known as the "Local Option Law," or any amendment or modification thereof, calculated to impair its efficiency and usefulness?

2d. Will you, in case of your election, vote against and oppose by every honorable means in your power, any attempt to repeal or seduce the punishment now prescribed by law for selling intoxicating liquors without license, selling the same on Sunday, or furnishing it by gift, sale or otherwise, to minors, to the insane, to persons intoxicated at the time, or to men of known intemperate habits,

The following communicatinos were then read and entered on the minutes:

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 17th; 1873.

Rev. W. O. Wright, Prest., Rev, J. Zeigler Secretary, "Open Temperance Union"

GENTS:—Your communication of the 15th inst. on behalf of the "Open Temperance Union," and in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the same held Sept. 12th, 1873, received, contents noted. In reply, will state that I have always deemed it impolitic to make the cause of temperance a political one, and do not consider it an issue in the present campaign. Being the nominee of the Republican Party for the State Senate, I feel bound to be the representative of the *entire* party, and hence regard it as unwise, and inexpedient to make any special or particular pledge in relation to any special or particular question which involves conflicting interests, and think that any legislator to be efficient, should be free and *unframmelled* to act at all times in accordance with the will of his constituency. As to the laws referred to in your communication if I be elected and they come before the Legislature for its action, I shall be governed in my action concerning them, as I deem wisest and best, and that will be in accord with the best interests and representation of those whom I serve.

If my past life and record be not a sufficient guarantee of what my course would be on any question relating to the well-being of the District, or the Commonwealth, then no pledge I could make would give any greater assurance or indicate my action as a public servant.

Very Respectfully

JNO. IRWIN JR.

LEWISTOWN, PA. SEPT 17th, 1873

Rev. W. O. Wright. Rev. J. Zeigler, Prest, & Sect. of the "Open Temperance Union" of Centre County, Milesburg, Pa.

SIRS:—Your communication of the 13th inst. advising me of the passage of certain resolutions by the "Open Temperance Union, of Centre county, and propounding certain questions as to what shall be my course of action as a Senator in the event of my election is before me. And in reply thereto I have only this to say, through the kindness and partiality of my fellow Democrats I have been placed in nomination as a candidate for State Senate. Pledges given by candidates before election as past experience has shown, are generally simply traps to catch votes, and are rarely held binding under the changing circumstances which a few months usually produce. I consider it to be right, therefore, if not indeed a bounden duty, to make no pledges to any one upon any subject; if elected as I hope to be, I desire to go into the Senate a free man—free to speak, act and vote upon every question that may come before that body, as at the time I shall conscientiously beleive to be right, and to the best interests of my constituents and State. My character and history are proper subjects for inquiry, and upon these I expect to stand, or fall.

I have the honor gentlemen to remain Your Obedient Servt.

JOS. S. WARHAM.

To the President and Members of the "Open Temperance Union" of Centre County.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of certain interrogations purporting to emanate from your organization. I have noticed in the newspapers a call for a Convention for the enforcement of the Local Option Act, to be held on the 19th inst., at Milesburg. It seemed a little singular that such a Convention should been called on the eve of our annual election, and as it was freely spoken of here as having been gotten up by certain Democratic politicians in the interest of my competitor, Mr. Orvis. I gave it a careful examination. Appended to this call I found the name of Prof. Thomas who has for some months been resting in an honored grave; and upon inquiry of other gentlemen whose names appeared there I found that they were used for this purpose without their knowledge or consent. And they freely expressed the opinion that the movement was illimed, and gotten up by a party well known to us all, for political effect. Further inquiry satisfied me beyond a reasonable doubt, that these interrogatories were framed by Genl. Wm. H. Blair, a vicient Democratic partisan, and an intimate friet and supporter of Mr. Orvis. Having commenced the investigation I determined to inquire some what into the record of this eminently virtuousman, and learned that he was a candidate for the Legislature in Centre Co., in 1851, and that he had pleged himself to the Temperance Cause, and that after he was elected he had violated these pledges, alleging that he had only been in "fun" when he made them. Gentlemen, I have always been a temperate man, but I entirely disapprove of making temperance a party issue, as all past experience has proven that this course has been disastrous to the cause. I am also opposed to pledging candidates as experience proves that the life and record of a man is a better guarantee of fidelity, than any written pledge. I have been placed in nomination by the Republican party, and if elected will endeavor faithfully to represent the people of Centre County, and in this as all other questions will be governed by their wishes.

In conclusion gentlemen, permit me to say that the time when these questions are propounded and the accredited mover in this affair fully convince me that you have been deceived by a political trickster. And while I invite your careful scrutiny of my past life and record, you must excuse me if I decline to be catechised by Genl. Blair for the benefit of his special friend Mr. Orvis, in particular, and the Democratic party in general.

With the highest consideration and respect I am very respectfully &c.

LEVI A. MILLER.

(Mr. Blair arose and showed that Mr. Miller was in error in his charges. We have not space, this week, for Mr. Blair's remarks.)

BELLEFONTE, PA., Sept, 15, 1873.

Gentlemen:—On my return on Saturday the 13th, inst., from attending Court at Lock Haven, I received your communication of the same day, enclosing the Preamble and Resolutions adopted "at a meeting of the Open Temperance Union" of Centre County, held in Milesburg, on Friday evening, the 12th, inst., and also a request that I should answer on or before the 18th, inst., the two Interrogatories which your Association propounds As I am compelled to leave on this mornings train for Lock Haven where I shall be engaged in Court until after the Eighteenth, I must, in order to comply with your request, give a somewhat hurried and brief reply. Intending that my answer shall be intelligible I merely make this apology for the absence of any elaboration. I most heartily concur in your proposition that "it is an undoubted right of the people before casting their ballots to be informed of the position on all important questions of those who aspire to represent them in either Branch of the Legislature" I cannot however, give a categorical answer, to your *first* question, but will endeavor to make my position sufficiently plain, that no voter need vote for or against me under any misapprehension on that point. The Supreme Court of the State having declared the Act of March 27th, 1872, commonly called the "Local Option Law" to be constitutional, it follows that the elections held last winter and spring under the Provisions of the Act, were constitutional and legal expressions of the will of the people of the several counties and cities of the Commonwealth at the time.

I believe it the imperative duty of every Representative to faithfully represent the will of a majority of his constituents when known, as long as he can conscientsously do so, and when ever he cannot conscientiously do so, to resign his position and permit the majority to elect a representative who the people. I have hitherto endeavored to represent the people of this county faithfully and if re elected shall can and will carry out the wishes of continue to do so. As long as a majority of the qualified voters of Centre County, shall desire the Local Option Law to remain in force, I, as the Representative of the county, will vote against its repeal or any such modification of it as would destroy its efficiency. Whenever it is shown by the result of a legal election or by the exercise of the Constitutional right of petition, that a majority of qualified voters of the county desire that Law to be repealed or modified I shall vote in favor of such repeal, or modification in obedience to the mandates of my constituents. To your second interrogatory, I answer that I am opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors, without license and on Sunday, to furnishing it by gift sale, or otherwise to minors, to the insane, to persons intoxicated at the time, or to men of known intemperate habits; and being well assured in this regard that I entertain the same opinions held by a very large majority of the people of this County, I shall oppose any legislative action calculated to render inefficent the penalties now provided by the law for these offences.

I remain, gentlemen Yours, &c,

JOHN H. ORVIS.

THE CONTSITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1873.

In the Convention on Wednesday the Legislative Apportionment plan, as reported from the special committee on the subject, was considered; and after a protracted discussion, passed finally in the following form:

The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred. Any county, including Philadelphia, having more than one ratio shall be entitled to a member for each full ratio, but each county shall be given at least one member; and counties shall not be joineb to form a district. Any county having less than five ratios shall have an additional member for a surplus exceeding one-half a ratio over one or more full ratios. Any county, including Philadelphia, having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts, and every city shall be entitled to seperate representation when its population equals the ratio, but no district shall elect more than four members.

The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter, immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, agreeably to the provisions of the foregoing sections.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

The N. Y. Tribune commenting upon the situation says:

On other details of the crash we do not care here to comment. The end is not yet. Banks well nigh as pretentious as the great house that has gone down are loaded with stocks, besides which Northern Pacifics seem like Five-Twenties or British Consols. It is good time to stand from under. But it is our duty to look further ahead and further back than from the rising to the going down of the sun. There is a strong party in this country who believe that our financial system based as it is on nothing qut the Government's suspended paper, is a safe and salutary one. The events which are now happening from day to day ought to undeceive such people. Experience teaches bnt one lesson on this question of the currency—that no money consisting of paper not convertible on demand into the actual quantities of gold or silver represented on its face can be safe or permanent. France reaped a speedy harvest of ruin from her assignants. England suffered perhaps greater severity of punishment for attempting the same experiment that we are trying—undertaking to make irredeemable paper a permanent standard of value. Her experience extended over forty years, and not until the great panics which culminated in 1837 was the old paper system fully purged. Raging with the fever of speculation, prostrated by the inevitable reaction, from the close of the great wars with Napoleon in 1815 to the grand downfall of 1837, she led the life of a gambler. Is our history to furnish a simple repetition of England's blunders? Are we to learn nothing from the experience of our fathers and grand fathers and of every civilized nation that has tried and failed in the same experiment?

Our currency is depreciated. The premium on gold, the incressed cost of living, and the complete withdrawal of coin from circulation, afford sufficient proof of that. It is depreciated because too much has been issued, To add to the volume will only depreciate it more. When greenbacks were made a legal tender and prices began to rise, the debtors of the country found that their debts could be settled for much less value than they originally received from the creditor. Speculations were thus encouraged and an era of reckless borrowing was inaugurated. The furor of gambling spreads on every side, The morals of thousands of men in business became contaminated. We sowed the wind; and we now reap the whirlwind. The insidious disease which for ten years and more has been poisoning the blood of the nation now shows its horrid work to the light of day and the eyes of the world. Faithlessness to their trusts in officers of Government, from the highest to the lowest, and in custodians of private funds: rapacity and unscrupulousness of corporations; cowardice and venality of those who should be the guardians of the honest and simple—these have at last worked out their inevitable result. The indignation of the public is roused. The confidence of the public is gone.

Again and again the question is presented to the Courts of this country, does the purchase of a railway ticket entitle the passenger to a seat? The matter was recently decided in favor of the passengers by a Court in Indiana. The plaintiff in the case refused to give up his ticket until provided with a seat, and was removed from the train by the conductor. It was shown on the trial that the cars were crowded, and that there was no seat which the conductor could have furnished the plaintiff; but the Court held that the company, having taken the passenger's fare, was bound to provide him with the usual and proper accommodations, and the jury mulcted the Railroad Company in two thousand dollars damages. The Detroit Free Press, after acquiescing in the general fairness and justice of the verdict, continues: "Almost any railroad company in the country might at times find its accommodations insufficient: and it would seem a harsh rule which should compel them to carry free every person who should enter the cars after the seats were all taken. A company which habitually provides insufficient accommodations, either from a reckless disregard of the convenience of passengers, or for the purpose of forcing them to ride in parlor cars at an additional cost, deserves no sympathy in this regard; but there are railroad lines where the rule laid down in the Indiana Court would work injustice."

BROWN SUGAR TO BE AVOIDED.

A writer to the Herald of Health says "It surprised me to see your correspondent's recommendation to use brown sugar in the preparation of food. I queried whether she had ever seen the process of the manufacture and refining of sugar. Does she know that brown sugar means simply and solely, moist and dirty sugar? Does she comprehend the quality and nature of the dirt which constitutes its brownness? Does she know that pure loaf, crushed or granulated sugar is not only perfectly free from dirt, and is incapable of adulteration, but is much cheaper, pound by pound, even at the slight additional price usually charged for it, than brown sugar of any grade, because you buy no dirt or moisture, but pure saccharine matter? Does she know that the notion that brown sugars are sweeter than white is a pure fancy and that the contrary is true? I suppose we are each and all destined to eat our peck of dirt sooner or later, but there is dirt—and dirt—and save us from the dirt that makes brown sugar brown."

——Thomas Love, miner at Hecla mines was struck by a stone from the hands of one Mr. Zimmerman, on last Sunday aweek, the result of which may cause death. The particulars as near as we can discover are as follows: One of Mr. Love's hogs happened to be in one of the fields on the McMullen farm, and was being driven therefrom by the above parties, when some words ensued, after which Mr. Zimmerman struck his antagonist with a stone, which it appears, he held in his hand for that purpose, inflicting a severe gash on the forehead. The injured man is under the treatment of Dr. Fisher, and we trust, will recover.—*Repub.*

NO GROUND FOR ALARM.

The Chicago Times alludes in a few sensible remarks to the present condition of affairs:

There are a number of very good reasons for supposing that the panic will not become general, as in 1857, or even extend far beyond its present limits. In the first place, merchants generally have of late conducted their business with gaeat caution, having been admonished by the severe stringency of last fall to practice conservatism. In the next place, the past season has been a prosperous one. The crops are abundant, and the foreign demand bids fair to be greater than usual, and at better prices. Nearly all branches of manufacture are in a very flourishing condition. Products of almost all kinds are abundant, and find ready sale. In the third place, there is a good reason to believe that the banks, except those that are intimately connected with stock gambling operations, are as strong as they ever have been, and fully able to meet all reasonable demands upon them.

In the fourth place, and most important of all, there is even less reason for distrust of the currency than has existed for the past eleven years. In 1857 the banks made a pretence of redeeming their notes in specie. But their issues were excessive and depreciated, and had driven coin almost entirely out of circulation. When the panic began, there was a general run on the banks by bill-holders as well as depositors. They were unable to redeem because they had not sufficient specie, and could not find it in the country. It was not here to any great extent, and what was here was carefully hoarded the moment the storm burst. The consequence was that the banks were forced to suspend nearly everywhere, their notes became worthless as a general thing, and there was almost no currency in the country with which to do business. Under such circumstances it was natural that the panic should become universal, and that dire distress should follow. At present the case is altogether different. Nobody distrusts the currency. There is no run on the banks for greenbacks, and there is not going to be. There is circulation enough out to transact all legitimate business, and it is very much more likely to appreciate than the reverse. There is, therefore, no sort of occasion for general alarm, and no possibility of an old-fashioned monetary panic. The Wall street gamblers and the banks that have lent them money will perhaps continue to tumble for some days more, but legitimate business will go on without interruption, and with very little inconvenience, unless people not connected with the gambling fraternity get frightened without cause. Meantime rotten banking institutions will disappear, and those which survive will be stronger and more deserving of confidence than ever. It is altogether likely that within a week all excitement will die out, and business will become more active and healthy than it has been for a long time.

The Tribune says: "The wild talk about the right of the government to lend money to brokers or banks on collateral, with or without law, in order to relieve the panic, was the talk of reckless men, maddened by the results of their own insane speculations. To hold that the President had the right to violate law in the interest of operators in stocks is well nigh as crazy a theory as was ever advanced by the wildest Reds in the stormiest days of Paris."

The world says: "The main evil now is only the alarm which has seized so many imaginations. It has proceeded so far that something which will strike the imagination is necessary for curing it. This is no time for reasoning the community out of its rooted financial prejudices. A physician who administers bread pills to a hysterical patient is under no delusion himself, though he allays a nervous malady by humoring a delusion of his patient. As Bonamy Price said, a vial of clear water from the shop of a famous apothecary may perform wonderful cures."

EVERYTHINC IS LOVELY

Senator Morton was making great headway in his buncombe speeches through Ohio lately, by constantly reminding the people that the unparalelled prosperity of the country was due to the Republican party which must be maintained in power so that the great blessings of paper money should continue evermore. He has come to a sudden panic and is to be found around Wall street and in constant communication with Grant endeavoring to allay the storm. The World mentions his visit as follows:

Perhaps the busiest and most anxious man in New York during the financial excitement of last Saturday was Senator Morton of Indiana. Telegrams frequently passed and repassed between the Senator, the President, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senator was seen nervously appearing and disappearing from the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was often conspicuous among the excited crowd in Wall street. The devil-upon two sticks in Le Sage's humorous sketch was not half so busy unroofing the houses of Madrid as was the Indiana Senator in smothering down the fiery boutcroppings of the financial panic. The zeal of this sinister politician in behalf of Wall street is easily accounted for. Only a few days before Senator Morton had declared in his speech at Dayton Ohio, that the country was never in a better moral, political, or financial condition than it now is. According to Senator Morton confidence in everybody and everything proved the beneficence of Republican rule, and nothing could disturb that confidence except the choice of a Democratic Governor and Legislature in the coming Ohio election. The suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., whose colossal banking business had grown up under Republican patronage and on Republican principles of enterprise, was an unexpected and by no means a welcome contradiction to Mr. Morton's confident assurances. The panic which followed promised to involve in ruin the entire financial structure on the stability of which he had so largely staked the issue of the Ohio election. Hence the activity of Morton; and though he had little or nothing to do with restoring confidence he luckily has a few shreds of his Dayton argument left to shake in the face of Senator Thurman. But Mr. Thurman could hardly find a beter argument against Morton and other Repudlicans in Ohio than is furnished by the collapse of the fictitious schemes inaugurated by Republican lobbyists and Congressmen. The land grab, which has thriven so luxuriantly under Republican nurture, was the direct occasion of the recent panic, and when Morton returns to the Ohio canvass it should be with his confidence in the stability produced by republican measures somewhat abated. We are aware that not even the policy which Morton defends is competent to utterly destroy the prosperity of the country. But the blotches which disfigure our financial system are only too apparent to all. And the spasms to which that system is continually subject are not a cause for self praise to the party which has of late done very much more to promote financial jobbery than financial stability.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prpeared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of buildings for the International Fxhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commenoration of the one hundreth birth day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will get a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation, as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payments to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post office order to the undersigned.

FRED'K FRALEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Phila.

A BRUTAL EXECUTION.

A Terrible Scene—The Rope Breaks—Eight Minutes for Conversation.

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

James Connor, who was convicted at the last Liverpool assizes of the murder of James Gaffney, in Miff street, Toxteth Park, in this town on the night of the 11th ult., was executed yesterday morning within the precincts of Kirkdal jail. He mounted the steps bravely, walked straight on to the drop under the cross beam, cast his eyes above at the fatal noose, and then looked straight forward, smiled pleasantly, and nodded to two warders who were standing a short distance off. His coolness never for a moment seemed to forsake him, and there was a bravado about the whole affair which gave an additional horror to the proceedings, the condemned man being apparently the least moved of those present. Calcraft drew the white cap over his face, placed a strap round his legs, bade him farewell by shaking one of his hands, adjusted the rope, and in another moment the drop fell. Unfortunately the rope broke and the strands of the broken end flew in the air. The condemned criminal fell on to a second platform, which was fitted two or three feet lower than the treacherous trap door upon which he had stood. He remained in an upright position, except that, being pinioned, he fell to the edge of the platform. The poor man uttered exclamations of pain, and, on being got to the upper platform of the scaffold, the white cap was drawn above his eyes and he was placed on a chair.

After the first exclamation of pain the condemned man said to the warder who was assisting him from the lower platform, "What do you call this? do you call this murder?" and afterwards he said, "You should let me off after this; this is surely enough." The mark of the rope round the poor fellow's neck was plainly visible. At one part there appeared to be a cut, from which blood was slightly issuing.

A fresh rope having been brought the condemned man viewed it with the utmost concern and remarked, "I stood it like a brick the first time."

Observing that the executioner was ready, he got up from the chair, placed himself on the drop, and, his arms being only pinioned at the elbows, stooped his head so that he might reach the white cap with his hands, pulled the cap over his face himself, and then assisted in placing the rope round his neck. This being accomplished, Calcraft once more drew the bolt, the door fell, the prisoner seemed lifeless for a second or two, and then a few fearful struggles of the body and lower limbs told how much he suffered. He was a lithe, well built man, and he appeared to die hard.

GRAMLEY AS A DAMAGE ASSESSOR.

Samuel Gramley, the radical candidate for commissioner, says the *Watchman*,—the individual whom the ring that has robbed this borough of over one hundred thousand dollars is working so strenuously to elect,—may be a very nice man. We believe he has that reputation, and is doubtless deserving of it. He may be a very correct man; a very upright man, but he is a very queer man, when appointed to do any public work. We give an instance of his queerness as an official, from which our people can judge him generally.

In Penn township there is some trouble about a public road from Millheim to the Forks of Penn's Creek, or rather to the intersection of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. After considerable pulling and hauling and working and wireing around, the friends of the road secured an order to have it opened. The viewers were appointed and the road located. Then came the matter of damages, and Mr. Samuel Gramley, whom the borough ring are so anxious to make county commissioner, was appointed by the Court as one of three to value and appraise the damages caused by the location of the road. The three met, performed their duties and made their report to court which report is on file in the Prothonotary's office, and can be seen by any one. It awards seventeen hundred and forty-two dollars to the different parties who have sustained damages. This amount may be all right. The awards may be perfectly fair, for all we know, but the rub on Mr. Gramley, the radical ring candidate for commissioner, comes in here: After agreeing that $1,742 was a fair equivalent for the damages created; after signing a return to the court to that effect; after making the gentlemen to whom these damages were awarded believe he was in favor of paying them their losses, *he deliberately went to one of the commissioners and advised them not to pay the amount assesed, as it was an exorbitant price and more than the losses amounted to.*

Now, we want to know, and about four thousand other democrats want to know, why Mr. Gramley recommended the payment of $1,742 damages; *why, under oath* he made such a return, if it was more than the actual damages amounted too? If it was not why did he advise one of the commissioners not to pay the amount because *it was* too much.

Did he desire to get the commissioners into trouble and the county into costs, or what was his idea in playing his double-faced game? Here is a little specimen of trickery and deception and double dealing that is necessary to explain, and we demand that the "borough ring" explain this swearing to one thing and saying another by their candidate, or else stop their impudent efforts to get Democratic votes for him.

Grant's postmaster at Pittsburg, is a defaulter to the amount of $38,000. Hundreds of letters were robbed and the funds of the postoffice stolen. He was arrested but let off on $60,000 bail.

DEATHS.

On 27th, in Gregg twp., of apoplexy, John Stover, aged 58 years, and 24 days.

MARRIED.

On Sept, 28th, at Lauvertown, by Rev. R. Young, Jeremiah Hoy, of Brushvalley, to Elizabeth Ludwig of Lauvertown.

THE MOST VALUABLE FARM IN BUFFALO VALLEY,

Known as the *WHITE SPRING FARM,*

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE!!

On Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

This Farm comprises 170 ACRES,

more or less, situated in Limestone twp., Union County, Pa., 2 miles southeast of Mifflinburg—the present terminus of the L. C. & S. C. RR. This road will be completed ere long, when the distance from said Farm to the Railroad will be but one mile.

The land is ALL CLEARED excepting about 12 Acres, and is in an excellent state of cultivation.

The Improvements are a Large Good FRAME HOUSE, known as the

"MANSION HOUSE"

with a Tenant House attached, an extensive Barn with other outbuildings in connection. Not far distant from these buildings is another small structure, used as a tenant house, with a stable close by.

The Farm is well supplied with water a large Spring rising at the Mansion, known far and near as "WHITE SPRINGS" from which the post office near by derived its name. The Spring is very large, of exceedingly fresh Limestone Water, and adds largely to the value as well as the beauty of this excellent farm.

Also, at the same time and place, about 80 ACRES OF TIMBERLAND, in an adjoining township.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, when Terms will be known by

JAMES CHAMBERS,
ROBT B. BARBER,
Adm'rs cum testamento annexo.

oct 5t

PUBLIC SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Potter twp., on

Saturday, October 18th, 1873,

the following described real estate, late of Wm. M'Minn, dec'd, to wit:

A VALUABLE FARM

situate in Potter twp., two miles west of Potters Mills, bounded on the north by land of Jesse Royer and Wm. Boal, on the east by lands of Philip Glasgow, and John Meyer, on the south by lands of Wm. Farner and John Mersinger, on the west by lands of Robert Lee, containing 112 ACRES more or less, 85 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and a considerable portion of the farm enclosed with a new post-fence. The improvements are a

Two Story Dwelling House,

Bank-barn, wash-house, smoke house, wagon-shed and other outbuildings; a never failing well with a pump in it near the kitchen door. Also a good tenant house, stable and other outbuildings near the main dwelling house;

TWO GOOD ORCHARDS

bearing fruit of the best quality. Also a tract of TIMBERLAND situate in said township, containing 15 acres of good timber within one mile of the farm. Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on either of the undersigned, residing within a short distance of the farm. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. Conditions made known on day of sale by

A. LUKENBACH,
E. E. M'MINN,
Administrators.

oct2

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

JOBBERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salt per Barrel	$3 25
Salt per Sack	2 25
Best Rio Coffee per lb	30
White Sugar per lb	13
Men's Stoga Boots	3 75
Moose Boots per pair	3 50
Horse Blankets per piece	1 75
Men's Shirts, a piece	1 00
Army Pantaloons	2 75
Best double thick tobacco	35
Best Navy Tobacco	50

We are Wanamakers & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothing you want at Philadelphia prices, and will show you large samples to choose from.

We are sharpless' agents of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of dress goods, shawls, &c., at city prices.

Largest stock of Merchandize ever brought to this town. Cellar, Room and up Stairs all full. Call and see for yourselves and save from 20 to 30 per cent.

The highest Market price paid for butter, eggs, grain, &c.

Fifty different kinds of men's gloves.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

STRAY CATTLE.—Three head of cattle came to the premises of the undersigned, at Old Fort, about two months ago, the one a dark red steer, the other a light red heifer, and the third a small white and red spotted heifer. All of them are two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs, and remove the same.

J. H. ODENKIRK.

oct. 2, 3, t

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

mar15 tf

LIVE STOCK at PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, having been burned out, offers the following live Stock at private sale:

SIX HEAD OF WORK HORSES.

THREE MILK COWS.

ELEVEN HEAD YOUNG CATTLE.

This stock can be seen at the residence of the subscriber, about 1½ miles west of Old Fort.

18aug3t A. KRUMREIN.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

☞ Any thing in the Hardware line ordered upon shortest notice.

Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf.

MORE FAILURES IN CHICAGO AND THE EFFECT ON THE GRAIN TRADE.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The Cook County and the City National and the National Bank of Commerce have closed their doors. There was a run of an hour on the Corn Exchange Bank, but as everything was paid the run soon stopped. Some who drew have returned and deposited their money again. The bank is considered very strong. the other national bank are paying regularly.

The following is a correct list of the banks which have suspended in this city:

Union National Bank.
Cooke County National Bank.
Second National Bank.
Manufacturers' National Bank.
National Bank of Commerce.

COLLISION AT SEA—TWELVE PERSONS LOST.

Captain Brainer, of the Juniata, reports to the navy department from St. Johns, N. F., September 17, of the loss of the American schooner Addie Osborne, from Provinceton, Mass., by collision with the English steamer Precursor, of Hull, on the night of the 14th of September. The schooner sunk in three or four minutes after the accident. Only three men were saved, twelve being lost.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—There was a violent storm on the Black Sea last week, which proved very destructive to the shipping. Seventy vessels were wrecked near the mouth Baspharus and nearly all on board perished. At one point on the coast two hundred aud sixty-five corpses had been washed ashore.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1,40, Red 135.... Rye..... 65..... Corn 50 .... Oats 35..... Barley 60. 70..... Cloverseed 5,00 ..... Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7..... Pork per pound 06 Butter 20..... Eggs 15. ..... Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8..... Bacon 8 ..... Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,40.... Red wheat 1,35.... Rye 65..... Corn 45 ..... Oats 35..... Barley 60..... Cloverseed 5,00..... Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack, ... Bacon 10c..... Ham 15..... Butter 27... Eggs 20..... Plaster 9 50

Come to Milroy for Clothing.

Just received a fine new stock of

Mens' and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS

in suits. New stock of latest style Hats, Boots, shoes, &c. Nice Suits at $10. Fine cassimere suits at from $12 to $15 Also Milton Beaver Overcoats, for fall and winter, at the Clothing Store, Milroy.

Z. F. KRISE & BRO.

NOTICE TO SC

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Cure Corn Fodder.

If your corn is not down or "lodged" badly, let it reach maturity, or be thoroughly tasseled out and in blossom, before cutting with a corn cradle; or, if too large or lodged too much for this, cut with a good corn knife, and leave in gavels to cure. Turn once. Select fine weather, if possible, for this, and let it get thoroughly wilted before binding in medium-sized bundles. Now comes the point wherein so many fail: the standing or shocking up to cure. When first bound, the sheaves may appear stiff and able to stand alone, but as they wilt they become weak and limber as a three-months-old baby, and want something to lean against. The object is to dry the juices in the stalk without unnecessary exposure to washing and bleaching. Select four of the shorter bundles and stand up in round-shock fashion, and put a band around them; now take four other taller bundles and stand up around the first snugly; around the whole eight bundles put two more bands, one near the top. By this means you have a sugar-loaf shock, whose apex will divide the rain, so that none shall enter to injure the fodder. This size shock will stand firm, and not (as the stalks get limber) be at every idle caprice of the wind, will cure out thoroughly before snow flies, and will be of an inviting green color inside, though perfectly dry. You can now store it away in your barn almost any way, but the best way is to stand it on end, tier upon tier; but if you are so favored as not to have room in your barn this season of short crops, leave it out in shock until all is fed; it will not injure beyond a slight bleaching outside the shock.

To Plough Down Grass.

To do this effectually is one of the apparent impossibilities of modern farming. Every farmer knows it from experience. Notwithstanding the utmost pains and care in ploughing, the grass, especially if long, will bristle up in beards and tufts here, there, and everywhere, injuring alike the appearance of the field and its capacity for growth; for this grass, instead of being visibly present to draw nourishment for itself and impede the growth of something else much more profitable, should be buried beneath the surface to manure the soil and assist in the growth of its betters. Well, do you wish to remedy this great difficulty? If so, use the chain and ball to your plough. No matter what kind of a plough you have, try them. A piece of ordinary trace chain will be very well. Fasten one end of it to your coulter, and to the other end attach a round iron ball of from two to three pounds weight—having the chain long enough to permit the ball to reach back to about the middle of your mould-board—and there let it drag along, on the off side, of course. This is not a new idea—in fact it is a very old one—but, like good wine, age only improves it. Just try it once, and we have no fear of your verdict. It may not do the work to absolute perfection, but it will perform it to at least fifty per cent. better than you can without it.—*Canada Farmer.*

Now for the Budding.

We are now passing through the proper season for budding most trees. Peaches especially are growing luxuriantly, and a bud or two inserted at this time will in two or three years give a bounteous return. It is very easy to go to a nursery and purchase a few young trees in spring, but it is not quite so easy to procure large ones of a bearing age. Therefore when there are any old pear, or even peach trees standing around our dwellings, it is but a few minutes' work to put in a few buds of some excellent kind and thus insure a crop that will be remunerative in time to come. By the way, the quickest, easiest and surest method, when the bark separates easily from the scion, is to cut beneath the bud, half way through the scion, commencing half an inch below the bud and ending the same distance above. At the latter point merely run the knife around the bark and twist the bud off, leaving as a matter of course all the wood adhering to the stick. These in the case of peaches rarely fail under the worst of treatment, and in fact so sure has the operation now become that the large propagators use this method in preference to all others.

Worthless Manures.

The North Carolina *Agricultural Journal* reports the trial in Raleigh of a case in the United States Court, interesting to farmers:

One of the leading merchants of Raleigh purchased from a guano company, in Baltimore, seventeen tons of their article. It was ordered for a farmer who applied it to his crops, and finding no good results upon his crop, afterwards had it subjected to an analysis at the hands of Prof. Liebig, of Baltimore, and Professor Kerr, of this city. At the trial the evidence of the planter and the analysis of both of these gentlemen were produced, and the fact was established that the article contained sixty-eight per cent. of sand. The fact was established by Prof. Liebig that the article was of no value whatever as a manure. And in spite of the evidence, the jury decided that the guano must be paid for.

How to Bleach Cotton Cloth.

It may sometimes become necessary or convenient to bleach a piece of cotton cloth, although as a general thing it is better to obtain white cloths already bleached. Home bleeching, moreover, is apt to injure the fabrics more than the process in use at the factories, especially when manipulated, as it always is there, by skilled hands. However, cloth may be bleached as follows: To five pounds of cloth take twelve ounces of chloride of lime. Dissolve the lime in a small quantity of boiling water; when cold, strain it into a sufficient quantity of water to cover the cloth. This must first be boiled fifteen minutes in strong soapsuds, and rinsed well in clear water. Then put it in the lime-water from ten to twenty minutes, airing it well by lifting up and down. Rinse thoroughly in warm or cold water.

Arresting Decay in Potatoes.

Various plans for arresting decay in potatoes after digging have from time to time been made public, such as dusting with quicklime, gypsum, charcoal dust, etc. Prof. Church, of Cirencester, England, the eminent agricultural chemist, announces that sulphite of lime appears to exercise a very remarkable influence in arresting the spread of decay in potatoes affected by the potato disease. In one experiment the salt was dusted over some tubers, partially decayed from this cause, as they were being stowed away. Some months afterward the potatoes were found to have suffered no further injury. A similar trial with powdered lime proved to be much less effective.

Preserving Eggs.

Eggs may be kept from rotting by packing them with oats in a barrel, and then rolling the barrel partly over every two or three days. The eggs will not rot so long as the membrane lining the shell remains impervious to air by contact with the lubricating albumen or white. But if one position be kept, the yolk gradually sinks through the white and falls upon this membrane, and the latter becoming dry, admits the air; decompositi-n soon follows; but by rolling the barrel partly over occasionally, this settling down of the yolk is avoided, and the eggs kept sweet.

Indigestion in a Horse.

When the grain fed to a horse passes from him undigested and he in consequence becomes thin and hide-bound and rough and staring-coated, it would be advisable to give him a change of food. Carrots or boiled potatoes, fed nearly cold, with a handful of salt sprinkled on them, scalded wheat-bran, scalded oats with a handful of linseed meal added, and cut hay or oat straw might be usefully given. In addition, a teaspoonful of finely powdered copperas, and another, heaped, of ground ginger, may be given daily in the feed.

A son and daughter of the famous Davy Crockett are living near Action, Hood county, Texas.

Autumn.

The brown fields forget their bloom,
Lost in a solemn trance;
Golden leaves go to their doom,
Torn by the winds, perchance.

No more buddings of June
Show on the naked stem;
No more birds, just in tune,
Echo the joy after them;

No more fluttering wings,
Eager to put to the test
Whether, among other things,
Home life or travel were best.

Nowhere now may we find
The white-weed's silvery star;
There's not a rose left to remind
Wherefore the sharp briers are.

Yet where we miss the clover
The windfalls lie, ripe and red;
And patient eyes may discover
That Summer is sleeping, not dead.

COURTSHIP AFTER MARRIAGE.

"Now is this what I call comfort," said Madge Harley as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening; "here you are at your sewing, with the kettle steaming on the hob, and the tea-things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door. Ah! if my husband was but like yours, Janet."

"He is like mine in many of his ways," said Janet, with a smile, "and if you will allow me to speak plainly, he would be still more like him if you took more pains to make him comfortable."

"What do you mean?" cried Madge; "our house is as clean as your's; I mend my husband's clothes, and cook his dinner as carefully as any woman in the parish, and yet he never stays at home of an evening, while you sit here by your cheerful fire night after night as happy as can be."

"I happy as can be *on earth*," said her friend gravely; "yes, and shall I tell you the secret of it, Madge?"

"I wish you would," said Madge, with a deep sigh; "it is misery to live as I do now."

"Well, then," said Janet, speaking slowly and distinctly, "I let my husband see that I love him still, and that I learn every day to love him more. Love is the chain that binds him to his home. The world may call it folly, but the world is not my lawgiver."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge in surprise, "that husbands care for that sort of thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"Yes; they don't feel at all as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a sort of maid-of-all-work."

"A libel, Madge," said Mrs. Matson, laughing; "I won't allow you to sit in William's chair and talk so."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, while John cares for me only as his housekeeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although I know that he said to my husband the other day that courting time was the happiest of a man's life. William reminded him that there is greater happiness than that, even on earth, if men but give their hearts to Christ. I know John did not alter his opinion, but he went away still thinking of his courting time as a joy too great to be exceeded."

"Dear fellow," cried Madge, smiling through her tears. "I do believe he was very happy then. I remember I used to listen for his steps as I sat with my dear mother by the fire, longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet; "do you ever feel like that now."

Madge hesitated. "Well, no, not exactly."

"And why not?"

"O, I don't know," said Madge; "married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"No, but what people call being sentimental," said Mrs. Harley.

"Longing to see your husband is a proper sentiment."

"But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge. "That proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should let their husbands know they are still loved."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention."

Her friend looked up. "O, Madge, what are you saying? Have you, then, married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe you love him?"

"No, but it is not wise to show that you care too much for them."

"Say *I* and *him*; do not talk of husbands in general; but of yours in particular."

"He thinks quite enough of himself already, I assure you."

"Dear Madge," said Janet, smiling, "would it do *you* any harm to receive a little more attention from your husband?"

"Of course not. I wish he'd try," and Mrs. Harley laughed at the idea.

"Then *you* don't think enough of yourself already? and nothing would make *you* vain, I suppose?"

Madge colored, and all the more when she perceived that William Matson had come in quietly, and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This of course, put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own home to think of Janet's words, and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good abilities, and well to do in the world; and having married Madge because he truly loved her, he had expected to have a happy home. But partly because he was reserved and sensitive, partly because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown very cold to each other, so cold that John began to think the ale-house a more comfortable place than his own fireside.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the winds howled, and it was not until the midnight hour had arrived that Harley left the public-house and hastened toward his cottage. He was wet through when he at length crossed the threshold; he was, as he gruffly muttered, "used to that;" but he was not used to the tone and look with which his wife drew near to welcome him, nor to find warm clothes by a crackling fire, and slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no reproach for late hours, and neglect, and dirty foot-marks as he sat in his arm-chair. Some change had come to Madge he was very sure. She wore a dress he had bought her years ago, with a neat linen collar round the neck, and had a cap, trimmed with white ribbons, on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed at last, when he had stared at her for some time in silence. "Who has been here worth dressing for to-night?"

"No one until you came," said Madge, half laughing.

"I? Nonsense; you didn't dress for *me!*" cried John.

"You won't believe it, perhaps, but I *did*. I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she has given me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like for your supper?"

John, who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too excellent to be refused, and very soon a large bowl of chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down, for a wonder, by his side and talked a little, and listened, and looked pleased, when at last, as if he could not help it, he said, "Dear old Madge!"

That was enough; her elbow somehow found its way then to the arm of his great chair, and she sat quietly looking at the fire. After awhile John spoke again:

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes."

"I was a younger man then, Madge, and, as they told me, handsome; now I am growing older, plainer, duller. *Then* you—you *loved* me; do you love me *still?*"

She looked up in his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like going back to the old days to feel his arm around her as her head lay on his shoulder, and to hear once again the kind words meant for her ear alone.

She never once asked if this would make him "vain;" she knew, as if by instinct, that it was making him a wiser, a more thoughtful, more earnest-hearted man. And when, after a happy silence, he took down the big Bible, and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes, prayed—for pardon, through the blood of Jesus Christ—for strength to fulfill every duty in the future—for the all-powerful influences of the Spirit, for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed—and not in vain.—*British Workman.*

The Western Train Robbers.

A correspondent gives an account of the antecedents of the robbers of the Western railroad trains, saying: "The criminal record of the gang dates back as far as 1861, and although they have done little but murder and pillage, no one of them has ever been taken. Undoubtedly, the desperado most to be feared is Arthur P. McCoy. He is about thirty-five years of age, a giant in statue, and as brave as a lion. He followed the occupation of a painter in St. Louis, but on the breaking out of the rebellion, joined his fortunes with some irregular command, and thenceforward was known as a desperado of the most bloodthirsty type. He became a spy and a bushwhacker, but was never known to be wounded. He has had a hand in every bank robbery of consequence that has occured in Missouri, and has also 'worked' in Kentucky and other Southern States. McCoy has earned the reputation of being the deadliest pistol shot in America on horseback, and is a stranger to fear. At Gallatin, Mo., while being pursued by some citizens whom he had robbed, his wonderful marksmanship saved him a hempen necktie. While his horse was at full speed, McCoy shot a citizen in the forehead who was sixty yards to his right, and, turning, fired over his left shoulder and put a ball through the brain of an unfortunate Vigilante who was taking aim at him with a shot-gun from behind a tree fully 110 paces distant. Both men fell dead in their tracks. His home is in Howard County, and after the Iowa adventure he was traced there, and his shanty surrounded by nine men. McCoy was watching the pursuing party from behind a log, and at daylight he made his hiding place known, covered the leader of the expedition with his deadly Derringer, and made the entire crowd about face and march by single file away from the spot. It was supposed that he would join the balance of the gang at the home of the Youngers, in St. Clair County, but the surmise was incorrect, as although he may have been in the vicinity, no traces were found of him. The James boys, Jesse and Frank, are the clever members of the 'mob,' and to them is always assigned the responsibility of planning the robberies. They also do their share of the fighting when necessary, are excellent shots, superb horsemen, and to use the expression of my informant, are as 'good grit' as ever drew triggers or handled knives. During the war the James boys belonged to Quantrell's command, and since its close they have done nothing but rob, making banks and railroad trains a specialty. They and their relatives live in Ray County, but the boys have spent the greater portion of the last few years in Lafayette County. In addition to the other robberies, they were connected with the raid on the Lexington Bank as far back as 1865. After the attack on the Cameron Bank, they retreated to an impregnable position in the Sni Hills, sixteen or eighteen miles southwest of Lexington, where they built themselves a cabin, and fortified it so strongly, that although a number of persons knew their whereabouts, and were aware of the large reward offered for their capture, no attempts at arrest were made. The brothers are about thirty-two years of age, light haired, and comparatively slim built. Of the Younger's record but little is known, beyond the fact that they reside near Johnson City, in St. Clair County. They are three in number, and two of them served with the Jameses under the command of Quantrell, during the war, so that they, too, received a thorough education in guerrilla tactics. They have been noted desperadoes since they were big enough to handle a gun, and, like the balance of their associates, are crack shots with either rifle or pistol. They have been known for years as notoriously bad men, and were outlawed by Gov. Fletcher for refusing to surrender and take the requisite oath at the close of the war. Since that time they have been accused of several murders, and numerous robberies have been attributed to them."

Rights in Life Insurance.

No little discussion is going on relative to the question: Is the widow of a suicide entitled to his Life Insurance? or rather does the insured party vitiate his insurance policy by the act of taking his own life. Much doubt is expressed pro and con on the subject by the authorities. By some it is conceded that the very act of suicide, no matter what the circumstances may be, is *prima facie* evidence of insanity, and verdicts have been rendered in accordance in more than one instance. Others, while they declare that suicide is the effect of a mental disease, as much may truly be said of many other crimes, insist that when a man takes out a policy manifestly with the view of committing suicide, and of thus securing to his heirs the benefits he is unable to procure by other means, the act, although entirely self-sacrificing, is palpable fraud, not so much on the company as on its policy-holders who constitute the substance of the organization, and in fact mutually insure one another under certain conditions.

Not long since a singular case occurred in Canada, bearing upon this subject. A man who had committed a heinous crime and escaped, had a large policy upon his life. The officers were in close pursuit, and it was palpably evident that in a few hours the criminal would be within the prison walls. Almost at the moment of arrest, he placed a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. The insurance company declined to pay the policy under the circumstances, and litigation ensued. The court ordered that the full amount of money be paid, and it was paid to the wife and family of the suicide. In this case the verdict was that the man was insane when he took his own life into his hands.

Serious Disasters.

The steamer Ironsides, of the Milwaukee and Detroit, and Grenston Railway Lines, foundered about noon six miles off Grand Haven. The sea was so heavy that nothing could get out. Six schooners went on the beach at Grand Haven in the same gale. The Ironsides' signal of distress was hoisted at nine A. M., but so terrible was the sea and heavy the wind, no assistance could reach her. She labored in the trough of the sea from 8:30 A. M. until the time she sunk. The passengers and crew prepared the boats to leave her at 10:30 o'clock, and the last boat had left her at 11:50. When the last boat had gone about a quarter of a mile from her, she went down. There were five boats filled with the crew and passengers. One boat, containing five men and four women, capsized, and only one man of the party reached shore. Four boats reached shore. One boat, containing Captain Sweetman and wife and five passengers, has not yet been heard from. It is feared they are among the lost. Thirty-two persons are known to have been saved, and fourteen bodies were recovered.

Following this, that same night, the express train going East on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which left Grand Rapids at 6:30 o'clock P. M., consisting of thirteen coaches and one baggage car, ran off the track between Lowell and Ada. The entire train went into a ditch, killing twenty persons and wounding many others. This route seems very unfortunate, many accidents having occurred to the trains and boats.

The Farmers' Movement.

How They Feel in the West About the New Movement.

So much interest has been created by the Farmers' movement in the West, that we give a few extracts relative to the subject from a speech of Sec., Smith at a Farmers' mass meeting in Illinois. The personal debt of of the United States in 1866, says the Secretary, was $1,900,000,000. Three-quarters of that, or about $1,500,000,000 was borne by the agriculturists of the United States. When you consider that this latter sum has to be carried at ax average rate of ten per cent. per annum, is it any wonder that we are poor? Couple with this another fact, that the annual increase of the wealth of the United States for any decade during the very best period of our existence has never exceeded 3½ per cent., that is, the agriculturists are actually carrying $1,500,000,000 at 10 per cent., while the products of industry nowhere, taking it all through, have exceeded 3½ per cent. Is it then any wonder you are poor, and that with each year the whole agricultural population of the United States are growing poorer and poorer, while those who handle the products of our labor are growing richer and richer?

Take Commodore Vanderbilt, for example, and suppose that 20 years ago he was worth $5,000,000, and that today he is worth $80,000,000, how has he accumulated $60,000,000 in 20 years? Mark it, he never earned a dollar in his life, and yet he has gotten into his hands $60,000,000 in 20 years. I might stop right here and not say another word on the subject, for here is sufficient proof that there is something wrong in this business, owing to which this man has accumulated so such. How did he do it? Has he rendered an equivalent in the service he has performed for us in transporting our productions to market, or has he not? That is the question. If he has not, then we have been wronged of just so much money.

Col. Coleman has shown you what it costs to get a bushel of corn or wheat to market from where he lives in Missouri, and we all know what it costs here, and that we pay three-fourths of the product of our labor to get the other fourth to market. If this is so, who fixes the price upon your labor?

Take the plowmen of this State; all have their annual conventions. They come together and agree that they will have just so much for plows during the year, no matter what we may get for our products; and for the last two years they have asked 100 per cent. on the cost of production. Thus that combination makes a monopoly of the plow business. No matter what agent or manufacturer you buy of you have to pay the same per cent. There are my friends, the pork-packers, from all the principal cities in this Union, who last year met and combined to fix the price of pork—you know this as well as I. St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati came together just as they are going to convene next week at Cincinnati, and fixed the price of our pork for the coming year. Last year they fixed the price upon your pork at $4 a hundred live weight, and they would buy all there is in the West at the same rate. Of course they got it, and if they had fixed the price at $5 they would have got it. I only got $3.25. Probably the high price for freight made the difference in your case. What right had they to do this?

Increase in taxation is another wrong which we have brought upon ourselves, and we might as well look it squarely in the face and right it. When I went on the farm 17 years ago it took a $10 gold piece to pay the taxes, and now it takes seven and a half of them, which is an advance of a little over 700 per cent. But what corresponding benefit have I for that increase of taxes? Is it not time for us to look into it, and inquire of our public servants how it happens that our taxes increase, and what they give us in exchange for them? Did you know they are multiplying officers and expenses, and voting away thousands upon thousands of dollars with a perfect disregard of the interest of the taxpayers? I am told that a county not a hundred miles from here used to be run for $300 a year, and now it costs $2,500. Did you ever stop to think that it takes the product of a whole township to feed a judge? Our Circuit Judge eats up all we earn in a township in a year. Is not he a monstrous eater? Is it not time we tried to look into this matter and see if we could not get some man who would eat less? Think of what you are getting for your products, and of what you are paying for his service. Is there any reason, justice, or right in all this? I saw a man at our national Congress who said: "When I left south-western Georgia I paid a dollar a bushel for your prairie corn. I come out here and I find that you are getting 20 cents a bushel for it, and that therefore somebody got 80 cents for fetching it to me. You ought to have half a dollar for that corn, and I ought to get it for 75 cents; and then the fellows who fetch it to us would get 25 cents instead of 80, and that would equalize the thing. I would rather pay 75 cents than a $1, and you never ought to raise a bushel of corn less than half a dollar." And so say I. You never should sell a bushel short of half a dollar, and you can have it the moment you say you will. If your poor neighbors must sell, furnish them the money; make up a purse for them, lend them money on their cribs and enable them to hold on titl the price is up. People cannot eat dry goods and nails; but we can be self-supporting on a farm; and there is where we have got the advantage, for we can make our farms support us, as we did when I was a boy, when we spun linen and muslin, and made everything we used. They must have our products, and the power to fix a price upon them is in our hands the moment we get ready for it, and that within a year if we are wise in this matter. First begin by organizing everywhere; not for extortion, not for robbery, but to execute the first law of nature, that of self-protection. Organize, that we may be strong against the many. While segregated we are weak; aggregated we are a power which will be irresistible for good to ourselves.

Young Women vs. Young Men.

Throughout Germany, wherever females can be employed to advantage, they are taken in preference to young men. At Munich the clerks and book-keepers in the banks are nearly all young and handsome girls. At the depots, many of those who attend the windows for the sale of tickets are girls, and the cashiers in all the cafes and restaurants are of the same sex. They are generally very expert at figures, and in mental arithmetic have no superiors. In view of the fact that so many females are employed in the rougher and harder descriptions of laboring work, it speaks well for the sex that they are seeking and securing more desirable and lucrative employment.

Contributions to a Scalp.

A young lady who had her scalp torn off by an accident in New Haven recently is reported to be doing finely. The *Journal and Courier* says: "The physicians have found thirteen persons willing to part with a small piece of their cuticle, and the medical gentlemen have placed the contributions on the head of the patient with gratifying results. As one after another volunteers to let the doctor clip off a piece of skin, the number of those willing to do likewise increases, and it looks as if the girl would have a scalp and a head of hair again. The younger physician attending first set the laudable example."

A VILLAGE DESTROYED. — A letter from Sydney, C. B., says that the settlement of West Bay, on the Grand Lake, was almost demolished by the late gale. On one side of the bay only about six houses are left standing. In the settlement of Baydale, twenty houses were blown down. In this settlement, one family seems to have been remarkable sufferers. Finding their own house gone, they fled to that of a neighbor, when in a very short time the latter house took fire, and both families had to flee and take refuge in a green-house till morning.

The Huntington, L. I., Case.

A Condensed History of the Affair from the Opening.

So much interest has been evinced in every article relative to the Kelsey affair at Huntington, L. I., that we republish in condensed form the main features, from the beginning up to the present time:

On the 4th of November last, Charles G. Kelsey, a farmer residing at Huntington, L. I., attended an evening political meeting. At its close he started to return to his home, when he was suddenly seized by a party of men heavily masked, and hurried into Platt street, about one block from the main avenue. On reaching an open lot in the rear of Mrs. Oakley's dwelling, the party halted, and awaited the arrival of reinforcements, likewise masked.

Mr. Kelsey, after recovering from the surprise of his sudden arrest, turned upon his captors, tore the masks from the faces of two, and, recognizing the assailants, shouted, "I know you—you will repent this!" He struggled desperately to free himself, but was unable to cope with so many persons. No explanations were offered by the strange men for their conduct, and without any ceremony beyond that of posting watchers, they began their work. The hair and whiskers of Kelsey were cut close to the skin. He struggled for his life, but was quickly overpowered. Several of his tormentors held him securely, while others proceeded to remove his clothing, and in a few moments he was striped to the skin. The night was intensely cold, and the subject of the outrage shivered fearfully. A man approached with a pail of hot tar, another produced a bag of feathers. Kelsey made one more attempt to free himself. He was again seized, and supported in an erect position. A masked person stepped up to him with a pail and a brush, and began the washing with boiling tar.

As soon as the body was covered to the satisfaction of the men, one approached and threw handful after handful of feathers upon the body. It was then about ten o'clok. Several persons were at the time in the house of Mrs. Oakley. Dr. Banks requested Mr. Wood to go to Mrs. Oakley's house, and upon the latter agreeing, he found therein Royal Sammis, Mrs. Oakley, Miss Julia and Miss Abby Smith. The introduction of ladies into the scene was made shortly after. All the party went outside, one carrying a lantern. Reaching the spot of the outrage, the lantern was swung about Kelsey to enable the ladies to take a clear survey of his frightful condition. Kelsey was wild with pain, and seizing one of his boots, he flung it at the lantern. The victim then took a turn towards the gate, as if endeavoring to escape. Some one said at this time, "Bring him back." Then he was brought back and kept standing three or four minutes, and then some one said "Let him go." There were four or five masked guards around him.

Subsequently, it is supposed that Kelsey went directly to his room, for he was heard to go down-stairs and out into the yard. That was the last ever heard of him by his friends. A bucket was found in the yard, and it was evident that he had gone down-stairs to get water with which to wash off, if possible, some of the signs of the outrage to which he had been subjected. The next morning, when the premises were examined, evidences of a desperate struggle were found, and the grass bore the marks of boots and wheels which led toward Lloyd's Beach, a point about five miles from the village.

That same day, and on the same beach, two little boys found a shirt, a boot, two lemons, and a necktie, which were identified as having belonged to Kelsey. The shirt was blooky. The lemons Kelsey had purchased for his sister before going to the meeting already mentioned. The boot was the mate to that which he had thrown at the man who held the lantern while he and his friends were gloating over the misery of their victim. On the succeeding day James Hood, who lives on the beach, said that he saw two men in a boat the night before near Lloyd's Pier. There was a large bundle in the boat when she went out, but when she returned the men were in her, and the bundle had disappeared.

Soon after the disappearance, Henry F. Kelsey, the brother of Charles G., complained before Justice Monfort, and alleging that his brother had been murdered, demanded an investigation. At his request, and upon his affidavit, Justice Monfort summoned Dr. George B. Banks, Royal, John and David Sammis, Claudius B. and Arthur Prime, and many others who were supposed to have witnessed the deed, and held a secret investigation. The result of the examination was the indictmentof Dr. Banks, Royal Sammis, and others for riot and assault. The trial was set down for the 15th of September, but by an order from Judge Barnard recently issued the case was transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will meet in October.

About noon on Friday, August 29th, two oystermen in Cold Spring Harbor saw an object floating between that point and Oyster Bay. They rowed towards it, and on taking it aboard discovered that it was a portion of a human body, which had evidently lain in the water for a long time.

The upper part of the body down to the waist was entirely gone, and the feet had also disappeared. A pair of pantaloons and drawers covered the legs, which were comparatively well preserved. The pantaloons were buttoned around the waist. The pocket of the pantaloons contained a gold watch-chain, and the opinion being prevalent that the remains were those of Charles G. Kelsey, Coroner Baylis sent for his brothers, Henry F. and William, who came speedily at his request. As soon as they saw the chain they identified it as that of their murdered brother, and explained that on the night of his disappearance, and doubtless after the tarring and feathering, he went to his room and took off his watch, which was found there the next morning without a chain. They were positive in their identification of the chain.

The body was found nearly opposite Lloyd's Beach, the point at which James Hood saw the two mysterious men in a boat on the night of the murder. It is thought that the body was heavily weighted, and that the fish having eaten the trunk, the legs were relieved from the weight which held them to the bottom. The physicians testified that the evidence was not against the body being Kelsey's.

On Saturday, August 30th, an official investigation was commenced by Coroner Baylis, and the portion of the remains discovered were shown to be those of Kelsey. The chain was positively identified by several members of the family. The testimony of witnesses was very voluminous, and that of the physicians to the effect that Kelsey's body had been brutally mutilated before his death contributed greatly to the excitement of the case.

A MORAL POINTED WITH THISTLE SEEDS.—A story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession of what she had done. The confessor gave her a ripe thistle-top, and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds, one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement, he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated about others.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.—The Chicago *Times* contained special telegrams from over a hundred different points relative to the condition and prospects of the corn crop. The dispatches embraced reports from almost every county in the great corn belt through the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, of which Chicago is the primary market, and there was a general coincidence in the statement that corn has suffered severely from the drought, and that the yield will be considerably below the average.

Terrible Scene in a School.

A Teacher and Pupil Stab Each Other to Death.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* gives the following account of a terrible double murder recently committed in a school in Banks county, in that State:

"The teacher of the school was Mr. Alfred Alexander, aged forty years, and the student, Mr. John H. Moss, aged about twenty-one years. Mrs. Alexander, wife of the principal, was, we learn, present of her own volition, but not in the discharge of any regular duty as teacher or in any other capacity. Her custom, however, had been to observe the conduct and deportment of the pupils and when she considered them guilty of any breach of decorum, to report them to her husband for reproof or other punishment. On this occasion the subject of her reportorial capacity was the young man referred to, Mr. Moss. When his attention was called to the matter in question he denied the charge made by Mrs. Alexander, which led to an animated and angry dispute. Alexander became enraged at the young man for the part taken by him in the controversy, and, advancing towards Mr. Moss, drew his knife and stabbed him in the breast. Moss in turn drew a dagger and plunged it into Alexander's heart. This was a fatal wound and the man fell. Just then Moss turned to leave, but Mrs. Alexander, who was at the side of her husband, wrung the knife from his hand and administered one or two severe cuts in Moss's back, near the region of the spine. The result was that both lay mortally wounded on the scene of the conflict and both expired in a short time, the one within three minutes of the other.

"It is not definitely known whether Moss died from the wounds received from the wife or husband, as all were severe and reasonably sufficient to produce death. The whole school and entire community were thrown into the deepest consternation and excitement over the horrible affair which, though short, was so decisive and terrible."

France and Her Debt.

France has paid the last installment of the enormous war indemnity to Germany—5,000,000,000 francs—and her territory is free. It was the 10th of May, 1871, when the Treaty was signed which provided for this indemnity. Within thirty days after French authority was restored in Paris, the payment of 500,000,000 francs was stipulated. During the year 1871, a thousand millions more were required. May 1, 1872, required another five hundred millions. The last 3,000,000,000 francs remained payable May 2, 1874! Now, eight months before the debt is due, the whole debt is paid. France, fresh from a wasting war, has gathered up from the hoarded wealth of her people this vast sum of $1,000,000,000—equal to half of the United States National Debt. She has done it within two years and a quarter.

TRY IT.—A Tonic and Alterative medicine, the invigorating and regulating properties of which actually lengthen life, and add to the capacity for its enjoyment, is within the reach of every member of the community. No individual who has had recourse to DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will hesitate to concede to it these invaluable qualities. It is a stomachic and a corrective of unrivaled efficacy, yet being free from alcohol, it *is not an excitant*. Its anti-bilious operation is more direct, speedy, and certain than that of any of the dangerous mineral salivants, and as an aperient, it gently removes any obstructions that may have accumulated in the lower intestine, without producing either irritation or pain. In fact, its wonderful remedial effects are *unaccompanied by any drawback*. Of all medicines, it is the most harmless and salubrious. As an appetizer, it is far ahead of any of the alcoholic nostrums that momentarily stimulate the palate; while as a means of renovating a weak and torpid stomach, it stands alone among modern remedies.—*Com.*

Loafers should remember that shrouds have no pockets.

A SOVEREIGN BALM

Can be found in that great and reliable family medicine

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

By the use of which hopeless and hopelessly diseased are restored to those afflicted with any *Lung or Throat* disease, such as:

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

DR. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been liberally used. Among his most popular are "Bill's Balsam for the Lungs," and "Liverworth and Tar." For the past ten years a better remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from DR. SCOVILL referring to it:

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:

Gentlemen—From the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated cases of Pulmonary Consumption, I am induced to its efficacy on the young and the old, and I can truly say that I have found for the last ten years no remedy with which I am acquainted. For coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a specific cure, and if every family would keep it by them ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritation, relieves the severe paroxysms of coughing, and in producing constipation of the bowels, it also gives strength to the system to give the right-means to change all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873.

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Dear Sirs—I am taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the *Lungs* of the worst kind. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me any relief. I know I am not out of the woods yet. At the time I commenced using it, and I received immediate relief. I have recommended it to many friends, and will continue to do so. You are at liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect,

Yours truly,

D. D. POOL.

Such, my suffering friends are the letters received daily, and do you doubt for a moment its efficacy? Procure a valuable medicine. Be it three cents, take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM You will find in it a glorious prize, and a never failing friend in time of need.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It thoroughly penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

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Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic and Tonic*-for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

A GLOOMY STATE of the Mind, a Dull Head